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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 221 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1922 TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Java Maru	J. Kojima	19th Sept.	1st Oct.
Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th Sept.	12th Oct.
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	3rd Nov.	15th Nov.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. SHIMA,
P. O. Box No. 3855. Manager.
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
23rd Sept.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th October	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
18th ,,	MOREA	10,911
25th ,,	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA †	9,098
30th ,,	KHIVA	9,097

NALDERA } * Through steamer from Australia.
MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th October	MARGHA	8,238
10th November	MALDA	8,660
24th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
7th December	MASHOBRA	8,288
21st ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, November	SOUDAN	
,,	KASHGAR	
,,	SICILIA	
15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,,	SOUDAN	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Sept.	BARALA	P. Gulf via Karach
22nd ,,	VARSOVA	Busrah via Karachi
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Coast
20th ,,	TAROBA	East and South Africa.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jalavihar	8750	Second half of Sept.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	18th Sept. 1922.

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NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
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N.Y.K.LINE.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons,	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	9 Sep
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep.	21 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
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LIMITED.
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Paid-Up Capital and Reserved ..... Rs. 2,42,55,585
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... Rs. 5,25,12,915
Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
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Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund ... Fl. 75,000,000 ,, £6,250,000
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M4774

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA

WILL BE RE-OPENED as usual on and from the 1st of October, 1922. Application Forms for admission can be had from the undersigned.

B. G. PADHYE,
Joint Hon. Secretary.
C/o Sir Bhalchandra Krishna,
Girgaon, Bombay.
13-9-22.

EX. ENEMY STEAMERS.

LORD INCHCAPE has been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sell the following steamers:—

Name	Tonnage Gross	Nett	Year Built	Position
KINGSMERE (ex Lindenfels)	5476	3525	1906	Falmouth. Available for inspection 25th September 1922.
VARZIN	4455	2841	1899	Falmouth. Available for inspection now.

These steamers will be sold as they lie with the exception of their wireless apparatus and offers will be accepted up until 15th October, 1922, by
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Calcutta or Bombay.
C14361

THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HIMALAYA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta on MONDAY, the 9th day of October 1922, at 5-30 p.m. to consider and confirm the Subjoined Resolution as a Special Resolution.
And Notice is also hereby given that in the event of the said Resolution being passed at such Meeting a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the same place on Wednesday, the 25th, day of October 1922 at 5-30 p.m, when the same Subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation of the Shareholders.
RESOLUTION:—
(a) To confirm the Resolution passed by the the Directors of the Himalaya Assurance Co., Ltd., on the 4th day of September 1922 appointing Mr. N. Rajabally in place and stead of Messrs. Mackenzie and Rajabally as the Managing Agent of the Company.
(b) To alter such of the Articles of Association of the Company as need to be altered in order to give effect to the said appointment.

(Sid.) HIRALAL BASU,
(Sid.) N. S. T. CHARI.
Directors.
5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Dated 14th September, 1922.
C14753

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the CONSTRUCTION of an OVOID SEWER from the junction of Elphinstone Road and Soparibag Road to the junction of Dadar Road and Naigaum Cross Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 28th, day of September, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 18th, September, 1922.
TA C14366

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development invites Sealed Tenders on K-2 Form for the following works:—
(a) Constructing 23 reinforced Concrete Chawls at Naigaum Plot 'B'
(b) Constructing 80 Reinforced Concrete Chawls at Worli.
2. Each tender should be endorsed with the name of the work to which it pertains. Tenders will be received in the office of the Director of Development on the 18th October, 1922, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time).
3. Tender Forms will only be issued to Contractors who are experienced in the construction of large reinforced concrete works or who can give satisfactory proof that they are able to carry out reinforced concrete works of magnitude. Applications for permission to tender should be made to the Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.
4. On securing permission to tender, all other information including plans, specification and conditions of contract in connection with work (a) can be had from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. 1 at Naigaum and in connection with work (b) from the Executive Engineer Bombay Housing District No. II, at Worli. Tender forms, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 10 per set. No tender form will be issued on the day of receiving tenders.
5. Full sets of plans can be seen at either of the Executive Engineers' Offices but should the contractors desire to secure sets of plans for themselves, the same shall be issued at a charge of Rs. 250 per set which amount will be returned to successful tenderers
6. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 per chawl either in cash or Government Securities which will be taken at their market or face value which ever is less should be paid to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, whose receipt should be produced when delivering the tender. This amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderers will be retained as security deposit till the termination of their contracts
7. The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders.
TA C14360

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Co's Act VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of the Bombay Banking Co. Ltd., (In Liqdn).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 3RD AND FINAL DIVIDEND of one anna in the rupee has been declared in the above matter and that the same will be paid at my office, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY only between the hours of 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S. T.). Notices in respect thereof have been posted to the registered address of the Creditors. Two previous Dividends have already been declared and as the affairs of the Company are to be wound up shortly, such of the Creditors as have not received the amount of the same are hereby requested to receive the same along with the final dividend now declared on or before the 15th day of December, 1922. The amount remaining unclaimed after the above date will in accordance with the usual practice be deposited with the Accountant-General under the Orders of the High Court before the final Order is made by the Court.
Dated this, 18th day of September, 1922.
N. H. MOOS.
Official Liquidator.
C14367

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KADERBHOY MULLA NOORBHOY, late of Bombay Borah Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Contractor. ..... Deceased.
MULLA NOORBHOY MAHOMADALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhindi Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
F. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C14358

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client SARAH SAMSON JOSEPH that the allegations made against her in the notice published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th instant under the signature of Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for her husband Mr. Samson J. Joseph are false. Our client left her husband's place with his knowledge and consent and in his presence and is living with her parents according to his suggestion. Our client's wedding ring was taken from her by her husband for purposes of alteration some days before 30th July, 1922, and the allegation that she left it behind her is untrue.
Dated 14th September, 1922.
JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Attorneys for Sarah Samson Joseph.
C14359

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUITS.

THE MARWAR CIVIL PROCEDURE.
SECTION NO. V.

IN THE COURT OF CHIEF JUDGE.

SETH KESHRI SINGH of Ratlam and Kota, owner of the firm "Ganesh Lal Sabhogmall" at Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
LADHA RAM GOPAL of Pali in Marwar ..... Defendant.
To
LADHA RAM GOPAL, of Pali.
CLAIM FOR RS. 40,778/9/9.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff above named has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 40,778/9/9 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised "Mokhtar," duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit on the 28th day of November, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the above named Plaintiff; you are further required to take notice that in default of your or your Mokhtar's appearance on the day above mentioned, the suit shall be heard and determined in your absence. You will bring with you or send with your Mokhtar any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Given under my signature and the seal of this Court on 15-9-22.
C. SINGH.
C14362

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MOOSA HAJI JOOSAB has contracted to sell to our client Haji Habib Haji Karim, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras (freehold-land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of De Lisle Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662, 663, 667, 689 and 759, New No. 2A/12645 and B12646, Old Survey No. and New Survey No 1A/2669 and 1A2670 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 2402 (3a) Street No. 237 BB and containing by admeasurement 226.45 square yards or there abouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the property of Haji Habib Haji Karim on or towards the West by a foot path and beyond that by the said De Lisle Road on or towards the North by common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Habib Haji Karim and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ali Haji Tyab.
Dated this 18th day of September, 1922.
TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14369

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY AT 6-15
THE
BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Director.....EDWARD BEHR
will give their SECOND
MIDWEEK MUSICAL MATINEE
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3; 2; 1; & 8 annas.
THE WORKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUSES NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS. SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO., LD.

THE EXCELSIOR
DIRECTION, MADAN THEATRES LD.
SEPTEMBER 21st
DAILY 6-30 and 9-45
THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY, ALLEN HOLUBAR'S
Picturization of Woman's Faith Through the Ages:
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
First National Attraction
IN
9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9
Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing—Beautiful beyond comparison. Thrilling beyond anticipation. Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison.
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
Colossal scenes of dazzling brilliance follow one another with startling effect in this supreme effort of photo-play production.
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS EPISODES OF
THRILLS—DANGER—MYSTERY
SECOND INSTALMENT TO-DAY
WITH SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price

AGAIN.
!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE
OWING TO THE DEMAND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC
IMPERIAL PRESENTS
AN EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTIO
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
A REEL OF CHARMING DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30

HERE'S A PICTURE SUPREME
A SPLENDID "NOVELTY"!
"THE PIRATES OF THE AIR"
"THE PIRATES OF THE AIR"
"THE PIRATES OF THE AIR"
The story of the mysterious disappearance of the inmates of a hotel and their discovery by an adventurer and the final overthrow of the "Pirates of the Air"
BEAUTIFUL ALPINE SCENERY.
THRILLS—SENSATIONS—ADVENTURES—ALL COMBINED.
Don't miss this Picture of Art and Science.
TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.
Special separate arrangement for Ladies' Childern and Family in Balcony Reserved classes at specially reduced concession rates of As. 12 only.
THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday the 20th Sept. 1922
EKACHA-PYALA
(at 8-30. p.m.)
Saturday the 23rd Sept. 1922
MANAPMAN
(at 8-30 p. m.)
Sunday the 24th Sept. 1922
Sunshaya-Kallol
(at 3 p.m.)
Benefit Performance in aid of
The Deccan Volunteer Corps.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
"Shaha-Shivaji"
Wednesday 20-9-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Saturday 23-9-22 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 24-9-22 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK THE CONCLUDING FOUR PARTS
Of the Robertson-Cole gigantic Million-Dollar Super-Production
KISMET
With the greatest emotional star Actor of America
OTIS SKINNER
in the Principal role.
Kismet! Yes it was Kismet—pure and simple Kismet—that his own daughter was the Queen of Baghdad, the beloved and the favourite wife of the all-powerful Caliph—while he, the father of the Queen was an ordinary beggar, disgraced and banished by his own son-in-law! Is that not
KISMET?
The Programme includes the International screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Fatty Comedy "At the Back Stage" with
FATTY ARBUCKLE
To-night:—5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30; p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

WAGER OF RS. 100 TO 1,000
FRIDAY 22ND SEPTEMBER AT 9-30 p. m.
THE GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.
BIG CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SEE DR. ALVARO the Winner of last FRIDAY BAT..
in the
CRAFT OF FAKIR
or
THE MYSTERIES OF YOGA.
practised by the
HINDU SEERS.
DR. ALVARO the one and only impersonator of HOUDINI accepted a CHALLENGE of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 from Mr. DESAI, who will bring regulation Hand-cuffs and Chain from which Dr. ALVARO will release and free himself.
Dr. Alvaro who has power to know your past, present and future
CONSULT HIM AT TAJ ROOM NO. 126.
COME ONE COME ALL
and witness in reality what you have read about
INDIA AND HER SEERS.
N. B.—Book your seats at the Theatre. Rate Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
WE ARE OFFERING YOU
A Brilliant New Production
OF
THE STAR FILMS, Ltd.
RAJA PARIKSHIT
OR
JANMEJAYA'S SERPENT SACRIFICE
The first and only one of its kind.
The story of Kali, the Arch-genius of Evil, who ever tries to put TRUTH and DEVOTION on the scaffold, exhibiting how Narayan is ever ready to help his divotees and bringing into full display the MAHTMYA, of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT. Played by a brilliant gala of Stars.
A picture that you cannot afford to miss. See it to-day or this week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
Popular prices and usual time.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN
"A MILLION A MINUTE"

THE EXCELSIOR
ROBERT COURTNEIDGE
AND
W. E. HOLLOWAY'S London Co.
In the Latest London Dramatic Successes
TO-DAY Tuesday 19th at 9-30 p. m.
THE "FAITHFUL HEART"
Booking at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Owing to the enormous success of this picture recently shown at the Empire Theatre and at the Special Request of our Patrons we are screening this great Romance for one week commencing to-day.
"LEILA MAJNU"
produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
under the personal Direction of
Mr. J. J. MADAN.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
'ENLIGHTEN THY DAUGHTER'
A play that propounds the great moral question and vividly depicts all the perils a girl faces, stunning in its truth.
It is admittedly the most remarkable blow ever aimed at hypocrisy.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
86, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 9463.

AUCTION SALE OF PACKAGES WOOLLEN GOODS, TURKISH TOWELS, BELTS, SCARFPINS, ETC.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2780 of 1922.

Arthur & Co. (Export) Ld. ..... Plantiffs.
v/s.
Rasulbhoy Cassumji ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Plaintiffs abovenamed and on account and at the risk of the Defendant Rasulbhoy Cassumji and in pursuance of the Decree passed in the above suit on the 16th August, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the following packages:—

1 Case 31 Pieces Cotton Check Dress Stuff 41".

1 Bale 30 Doz Turkish Towels of different sizes.

1 Case 39 Doz Mens Cott Web Belts and Gilt Metal Scarf Pines and 8 Pieces Cotton Suiting 27".

10 Pieces Black Wool Serg eand Coating Serge.

Deposit 25 per cent and delivery with 8 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th September, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 88, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 19th September, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Glassware, Printing matter, Earthenware, Iron plates, Sugar samples, Machinery parts, Steel hoops, 215 Bricks, Sample oil, Motor parts, Stoves, G. Tubes, Cycle parts, Cassia, Disinfectant, Whiting Clothing, Printing form, Tiles, A. R. M. parts, Cement, C. I. pips: Rly. materials, Sugar, Ties, Steel tubes, Crucibles, Tallow, Toys, 198 Crates, 3 Packages Varnish. Electric Block, Porcelainware, Tinplates, Bolts and Nuts, Joists steel, Slate pens, Cloves, Books, Fish plate, Flat bars, Personal effects, Barrels oil, Labels, Rubber tyres, Medicine Gum, Flanges.

70 packages Hair Dye.
106 Casks I. Sulphur.
28 packages Glass bangles.
2 bales American Cotton.

Loose lot of gravel Lying at Mahim Bunder and 3 heaps Bricks lying at Apollo Reclamation and loose lot of sand lying at Sassoon Dock may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, Sept. 19th 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber Tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber Tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber Tyred Shigram.
1 Waler horse going in harness.
By order of the Banks concerned.
1 case fancy goods.
On account and risk of the concerned,
1 case feeding Bottles.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES NEW SWISS NICKEL AND SILVER WRIST WATCHES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ingersoll Watch Co., Ltd, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., wil on SATURDAY the 23rd inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street, on account and risk of Messrs. Hardware and Sundries Importing Agency, Ltd:—

H. and S A 6 cases new Swiss nickel and silver watches

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. Messrs. BENNETT an Co, will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ralli, Bros. and Co's office at Esplanade Road Fort on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.) all the office furniture and fittings such as large and small writing tables large and small wooden and glass door, cupboards, wall books shelves, benches, high chairs, sofas, easy chairs, ice chest, dining table, wooden stands for printing press, hanging punkhas partitions, half doors, wooden cases iron safes, pigeon hole cupboarts, chest of drawers, one large lot of sundry papers, large sheet glasses, ink stands, paper racks, etc., etc., The above is on view.

AUCTION SALT OF 300 CASKS JAPANESE CEMENT.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. indo-Foreign Trading and Manufacturing Co. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 pm. (S.T.) the following.

300 Casks Japanese Cement,

The above are now on view at Frere Road, in the Godown of Messrs. Jeena and Co

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 17 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Sitaram Shroff and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofalli Mahomedalli.

Tons 16—13—1—2 teak squares 28 pieces R. M. & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OTTER BOARDS, IRON FISH GALLOWS AND CONNECTIONS, FISHING NETS COMPLETE, FISH FLOATS, ROPE COVER WIRES, LARGE GRATINKS FATHOMS 2 3/4 WIRE AND IRON SLOTS.

ON FRIDAY, the 22nd September at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard by permission of the Director Royal Indian Marine and by order of the Principal Port Officer Burma the following fishing gears belonging to the Steam Traler Willing Carrick:—

4 Otter Boards.
4 Iron fish gallows and connections.
2 Fishing nets complet.
2 Fish Floats.
2 Rope covers wires.
2 Large gratings.
300 Fathoms 2 3/4" wire.
12 Iron Slots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money may be required at the time of sale, the balance being payable and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the master on Board the "Trawler" in the R. I. M. Dockyard.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of Bags of Cottonseeds, bags of Linseeds, Bags of Wheat, Bags of Javari, Bags of Tillseed, Bags of rice, Bags of Hirda, Bags of Castorseeds, Bags, of Dall Bags of Toor. Bundles of Gunny bags, Empty wooden casks Bundle of Iron Bars, Tins of Oil, Cases of Bangles, Cases of Telegraph Stores, Cases of slates, Cases of Boats Cask of Alumn, Bales of C. P. Goods, Bales of twines, Bales of Gunnys, Bags of Sweepings, Bags of Sugar, Bags of Sweepings grain etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required; however in special lots if the auctioneer's demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1922

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, to 16th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 18th Sept	
			1921.	1920.
	In. Cs	In. Cs.	In. Cs	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.05	67.32	82.45	38.79
Fort (St George's Hospital).	..	..	84.94	43.97
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	..	..	78.22	43.10
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	..	..	82.70	42.99
Kamp & Co., (Cumballa Hill) ..	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Monday, Sept. 17th.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 8 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.631
Dry thermometer of Air ..	Degrees.	80 2
Wet	..	76 9
Dew Point	..	75.6
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	0.862
Amount of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10) ..	..	8.2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..	86 1
Minimum do do ..	..	76 5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do ..	miles.	232
Rain of Day ..	inches	0.10
Total rainfall since month ..	..	4.54
Do. do. year ..	..	67.33
Departure from the mean of the 18 days ..	..	0 00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—All stations in the north and east report rain. Delhi reports a heavy fall of 2.60 in. while Hissar had 1.57 in., Ambala 0.94 in., Lahore 1.62 in. and Rawalpindi 0.20 in. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature was nearly normal at Ambala and Delhi and below the average at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.04 in. of rain while Allahabad and Agra had 0.26 in. and 0.30 in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jhansi humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—All stations in Rajputana report rain. Bikaner had 0.53 in., Jodhpur 0.95 in., Mount Abu 1.30 in., Kotah 0.37 in., Ajmer 0.40 in. and Jaipur 0.21 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and in excess elsewhere. Day Temperature was below normal at Bikaner while night temperature was above it at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports a heavy fall of 2.61 in. of rain while Neemuch had 0.61 in., Deesa 0.43 in., Surat, 0.50 in. and Bhavnagar Para 0.84 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Jubbulpore reports 0.30 in., Saugor 0.27 in. Khandwa 2.10 in. and Chanda 0.26 in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.85 in., 0.69 in and 0.40 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.35 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Sholapur day temperature was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area persists about Central India West and the north-west Central Provinces and rainfall has been widespread over most of the northern half of the reporting area. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana and the north and east Punjab and local in north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and the United Provinces. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.10 in. at Khandwa, 2.61 in. at Indore, 1.30 in. at Mount Abu, 1.04 in. at Jhansi, 2.60 in. at Delhi, 1.57 in. at Hissar and 1.62 in. at Lahore. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was below normal over the greater part of north-west India.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th September 1922.

Th monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the North-west Frontier Province, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the central and north Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Chota-Nagpur, the west United Provinces and Kashmir.

The chief amounts not already shown in Bombay Report are:—Victoria-Point one and a half inches; Mergui, Rangoon two; Moulmein one; Mandalay three; Silchar, Cuttack one and a half; Chaibasa one; Murree one; Cherat one and a half and Udaipur one.

Illustrated
Sunday Edition
Bombay Chronicle.
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ALL . . . .
CLASSES . . . .
MODERATE RATES
ON APPLICATION.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade, Number of hours observed	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
FREE STATE—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 16th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	92.8	79.5	71	0	0	−0.08
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 16th ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	90 6	68.8	28	..	2.26	−2 40
Rawalpindi ..	81.0	65.4	65	0 20	23 16	+1.96
Lahore ..	87	73.0	52	1.62	25.69	+ 31
Hissar ..	93.0	71.2	93	1.57	25.27	+4.58
Ambala ..	92.8	72.8	94	0.94	29.36	+6.91
Delhi ..	92.0	74.4	82	2 60	30 59	1.06
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	98.4	78.0	56	2.30	23.37	+1 8.
Malanpuri ..	95.0	83.0	88	0.06	31 13	+9.42
Jhansi ..	93.9	74.2	88	1.04	24.09	+8.66
Cawnpore ..	98.4	80.2	79	..	41.49	+11.42
Allahabad ..	94 4	76.6	91	0.26	27.17	+0.02
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	99.0	81.8	60	..	0	−1.15
Karachi ..	85	76.0	80	..	1.78	−1.16
Ajmer ..	86.4	68.4	47	0.40	9.70	−4.43
Jaipur ..	93.0	72.4	94	0.21	16 70	−4.15
Kotah ..	90.6	74.5	86	0.37	20.68	+2 40
Mount Abu ..	72.0	66.0	88	1.30	46.28	−3.28
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.4	75.9	93	..	10.21	−3.84
Dwarka	87.8	78.2	91	0.08	8.18	−3.17
Veraval	84.0	79.8	89	..	6.00	−10.21
Rajkot	90.0	74.6	93	..	13.68	−6.50
Bhavnagar Para ..	90.6	80.0	91	0.08	13.44	+1.05
Surat	85.2	74.8	92	1.67	26.48	+0.35
Ahmedabad ..	90	77.8	88	0.06	20.86	+4.16
Deesa	86 2	72.7	98	..	25.87	+10.11
Neemuch	88.1	68.5	59	..	34.71	+8.91
Indore	79.5	72.2	90	1.10	25.87	+4.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	87.8	74.0	67	0.03	51.29	+9.68
Saugor	88.2	75.0	90	0.03	48.03	−5.95
Hoshangabad ..	87.3	74.2	77	1.41	37.31	−5.61
Khandwa	77.0	72.8	84	2.05	16.76	+4.18
Akola	86.0	74.0	70	..	23.03	+0.07
Amraoti	88.4	72.8	87	0.17	26.03	−1.07
Nagpur	87.6	73.8	80	1.20	39.50	+5.88
Chanda	87.1	75.0	84	..	47.31	+5.57
Raipur	85.7	74.0	88	2.78	47.23	+8.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	78.0	85	0.54	66.61	+8.16
Ratnagiri	88.5	74.5	82	0.17	93.64	+5.98
Marmugao	84.6	0.2	83	0.01	86.31	+1.97
Karwar	88.6	74.8	84	1.00	100.30	+2.46
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	72.8	76	0 01	9.79	−5.24
Ahmednagar ..	87.7	70.1	78	0.58	8.78	−6.76
Poona	84.2	69.4	75	0.08	18.46	−6.28
Sholapur	94.7	71.7	95	0.16	11.86	−5.09
Bijapur	89 9	70.7	84	..	4.70	−7.80
Belgaum	86.8	66.0	82	0.06	36.63	−7 11
Aurangabad ..	84.2	71.1	75	..	20.72	−1.77
Hiamayatsagar (Indor)	87.9	69	93	0.35	8.43	+0.64
Hyderabad ..	87.5	1.6	97	0.02	4.27	−3.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.6	74.1	88	0.25	117 72	−7.58
Calicut	86.6	75	85	0.67	79.72	12.76
Cochin	84.7	8.8	85	0.28	7.79	+16.68
Colombo	84.7	77.1	88	..	15.02	+7.65
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND NILGIRIS—						
Masulipatam ..	89.1	79.1	83	..	14.85	−4.27
Bellary	92.1	3 2	72	..	2.30	−6.40
Cuddapa	97.0	75.0	66	..	10.06	−6.48
Madras	95.2	79.	59	..	10.48	−7.61
Bangalore	81.0	63.6	89	0.03	10.84	−3.09
Coimbatore ..	88.9	69.5	73	..	5.91	−3.60
Trichinopoly ..	98 1	77.4	62	..	5.91	−3.13
Negapatam ..	96 9	77.5	65	..	9.32	+0.13

22 MILE SWIMMING RACE.

A TRAGIC END.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The long distance swimming race in the river Hughli organised by the Indian Life Saving Society had to tragic end this evening, two persons being crushed to deat and several injurued in the rush of the spectators to see the arrival of the first competitors to reach the winning post. The race covered a course of 22 miles from Chandernagore to the Aheeritala Ghat, Calcutta and the banks of the river were lined with interested crowds which were very dense in the vicinity of the finishing post and when the swimmer was sighted a large number of spectators pressed forward and tried to swarm on to the gangway leading to the pontoon in the river. The gangway collapsed beneath additional weight thus thrust upon it and two persons were crushed to death. Previous to this accident a motor launch belonging to a zemindar which was following the swimmers from Chandernagore capsized and sank near Shamnuggar, its occupants being thrown into water. Members of the Life Saving Society immediately dived from their boats and went to the rescue of the people struggling in river and lifebelts were thrown from steamer. The owner of the launch clung to the craft until it sank. All passengers on the launch were eventually rescued but some were in a collapsed condition. Some of the competitors were compelled, owing to exhaustion to abandon the swim before reaching Calcutta but seven succeeded in finishing the course and the first to reach the Aheertala Ghat is S. Basu of the Baghbazar Swimming Club who finished in four hours twenty-four minutes. Ashutosh Dutt of the Indian Life Saving Society was the second, six minutes behind the winner.

Our correspondent wires from Aligarh:—

The Academic Council of the National Muslim University, has deputed Principal A. M. Khwaja to tour round India visiting centres of national education and freely exchanging views with educationists of note. He will inspect all national schools affiliated to the university.

In the Madras Legislative Council in the course of a discussion over provincial cotributions, the reduction of which was rejected in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. C. Ramaling Reddy urged for an agitation for provincial autonomy and the introduction of full responsibility in the Government of India and carrying on an agitation in regard to the contribution to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. After representatives of all parties had spoken, the motion was declared to have been unanimously carried.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MR. KELKAR'S RESIGNATION.

A Poona correspondent writes:—

The special meeting of M. P. C. C. convened to consider Mr. Kelkar's resignation was held at Poona on the 10th instant at 3 p.m. After some preliminary discussion, Mr. Kelkar's resignation was accepted, 38 members voting for it and 57 members not voting at all. After that, Mr. Kelkar being *functus officio*, should have vacant the chair. According to rules, the senior Vice-President should have been in the chair. But, in spite of an express suggestion to that effect, Mr. Kelkar ruled that he could keep the chair till the election of the new President. Thus the meeting continued its work illegally under Mr. Kelkar's presidency.

Mr. Soman (Satara) proposed Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta for the post of the President. A proposal to postpone the question of the appointment till Mr. Phansalkar's proposition on the agenda regarding the qualifications of office-bearers was decided, failed, 44 members voting for it and 53 against it. Mr. Gharpure's proposal to keep the post vacant tilll the new elections and to ask the senior vice-President to work till then, was also lost 45 voting for it and 55 against. Several names were then proposed for the post of the President, some seriously and some with the express object of ridicule. Eventually all names except that of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were withdrawn. Mr. C. V. Vaidya charged Mr. Mehta not to accept the post, since that would go against the spirit of Mr. Kelkar's resignation, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had openly declarded himself against the Congress N. C. O. programme. He left the meeting with an appeal to the good sense of the members.

Mr. Paregaonkar (Sangamner) proposed that votes should be taken by districts, as the majority of Poona members were likely to swamp the sense of the mofussil. Mr. Bhopatkar objected, saying that there was no express rule to that effect. Mr. Paregaonkar retorted that there was no express prohibition and that there were precedents both in the Congress and Conference. Mr. Kelkar, however, ruled against Mr. Paregaonkar's suggestion.

At this stage, the Congress Party members left the hall in block as a protest against the decision of the President They were fully aware that the majority of the Districts was on their side. Even the previous voting had shown that the Congress Party was in a majority but for the overwhelming local majority against it.

The unconstitutionally conducted business of the meeting then came to an end. With Mr. Mehta in the chair, the Council wallas then went on, without any opposition, with the further business, which was practically reduced to nil, and disposed of within a few minutes.

PROTECTION OF PRINCES!

PRESS ASSN. OF INDIA PROTESTS AGAINST NEW LEGISLATION.

Mr. Manilal C. Modi, Honorary Secretary of the Press Association of India has sent the following message to the Home Member of the Government of India:—

"After the experience of and the repression and harassment suffered under the Press Act of 1910, the Press Association of India is emphatically of opinion that the proposed Bill for the protection of the Princes against seditious attacks upon them in the newspapers published in India is absolutely uncalled for and will be interpreted by the public as an indirect attempt to revive the Press Act of 1910 under a new garb and considers that any such fresh enactment to restrict the freedom of the Press will not only check the growth and expansion of the free Press but will kill honest and independent journalism. If however, the Government of India persist in introducing the Bill in the Imperial Legislature, the Press Association of India demands that full and adequate opportunity should be igven to the public to consider the Bill and that for this purpose all the papers connected with it including the requests from the Princes for such protections, recent instances of attacks on Princes, the opinions of the Local Governments and of the Princes in regard to the proposed measure, should be immediately published and that its detailed consideration should be postponed to the next session of the Legislature."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, the budget was discussed. Before discussion commenced budget rules as framed in 1915 came up for adoption. The Vice-Chancellor said that certain alternations had been made in the original rules. They had become necessary in view of occurrences in the interval. After discussing several ammendments the rules were adopted. Mr. M. N. Roy moved that draft budget estimates be passed. The budget estimates disclosed a deficit over five and half lakhs of rupees. The Vice-Chancellor paid a glowing tribute to the self-sacrifice shown by post graduate teachers and professors. Inspite of their financial difficulties these professes had decided to keep in abeyance the drawing of a certain percentage of their salaries and had foregone the whole of their additional remuneration. Sir Ashutosh added that this was an example which might be emulated with advantage in higher quarters. The budget was adopted.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Java Maru" from Japan via ports of call left Colombo, on the 16th instant and is due to arrive here on the 19th.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Sept. 16th.

Total in Sight	1,041,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	290,000
East Indian " "	120,000
American " "	1,744,000
Other " "	301,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
" " Stock	30,000
" " Forwarded	11,00
" " Actual Export	200
" " Imports	17,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	72,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	133,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,0
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000
" " to Continent	20,000
Futures at New York Oct.	21 25—6
" " " Dec.	21 45—15
" " " Jan.	21 34—.6
" " " Mar.	21 43—:4
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 50—10
" at New Orleans	21 00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 6?—5
" at New Orleans Jan.	20 91—4
Rio No. Coffee (No. 7 quality	10 1/4
Santos ditto	—
Other Commercial U. S. ports	99 1
" Foreign	69 3/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 18.

To-day 8 points lower are reported in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation and south selling. In view of the unfavourable weather and crop reports from America and the steady deterioration of crop prospects there, the statistical position appears to be getting stronger and stronger. On the other hand trade prospects appear to be going from bad to worse on account of the unsettled political and financial situation in Europe. On the whole we would rather recommend buying at present level and especially on all good breaks, and selling on advances as we think that any substantial advances are likely to be followed by setbacks.

Regarding Oomra corner, the Bull parties are estimated to have weighed over about 70/75,000 bales to-date; but as the quantity tendered them so far is 2,13,800 bales and further 74,600 Bs. are tendered to-day, and about 50,000 Bs. more are estimated to be tendered before the 25th instant, it remains to be seen whether they will be able to take up the whole of this.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 473 and advanced to Rs. 475½ on office buying. On selling by an Indore operator the prices eased to Rs. 473 and ruled Rs. 473½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 474. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 472½ declined to Rs. 471 and advancing to Rs. 473 closed at Rs. 471½ Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 479 and eased to Rs. 474½ on selling by an Indore operator and Marwari Bear operators. At this juncture reports of heavy tenders caused depression in the market and the prices dropped to Rs. 469½. Later the market improved to Rs. 472 on scattered buying. Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 421 and went up to Rs. 424½ on buying by an Indore operator. On general selling the prices eased to Rs. 420 which price ruled at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 353 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was very quiet with very little inquiry on Saturday last.

To-day's tenders for Oomra September are as follows:—

Berar	44,800	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1	15,100	"
Central Provinces No. 2	14,700	"
Total	74,600	"

Total up-to-date as under:—

Berar	1.77,000	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1	60,300	"
Central Provinces No. 2	51,100	"
Total	2,88,400	"

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 18th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	—	473
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	—	353
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	—	421
"	Sept.	—	473

M. G. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18th.

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	—	471 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	—	352
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	—	419
" "	Sept.	—	472 1 2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18th.

Description.	Super Fine	F. Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	515	355	335	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	490	470	455	— —
M. G. Central P. No. 1	530	510	495	— —
M. G. Central P. No. 2	515	495	480	— —
M. G. Broach	—	505	495	485 —

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton, grain etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th Sept 1922.

Cotton	1607	Bs
Wheat	769	Cwts
Linseed	1576	"
Rape, etc.	22	"
Gingellyseed	8	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	1603	"
Castorseed	1481	"
Jute	1369	"
Myrabolams	452	"
Unenumerated	1389	"
Mowrasee	4851	"
Gram	803	"
Juwar	328	"
Masur	31	"
Barley	Nil	"
Rajra	2282	"
Coal	794	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-4.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 27-4.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 27-5.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 92-10.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 92-10.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 92-8.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 15/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 1/2.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 19/32.
Tone of Exchange:—
Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 370.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs. 390.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 380.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 165.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D.D., Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 181.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 352.
London Gold ready, sh. 93-1.
London Silver ready, d. 35-6.
London Silver forward, d. 35-6.
Tone of Silver—
Steady, Sellers scarce.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $ 4.42 23/4.
French Exchange, Frcs. 58.20.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.70.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 61.80.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 105.00.
German Exchange, Mrks. 6500.
Prague Exchange, Krons. 132.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57-10.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83-8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-6.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100-6.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

Market was lifeless with small business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,360, India 108, Central 34 x.d., Tata Bank 16-8 and Eastern 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3,020, Alliance 320 n., Apollo 72-8, Birla Mills 82-8, By. Cotton 1,050, By. Dyeing 1,355 x.d., Bradbury 975, Century 735, Cent. India 4,595, Colaba Land 2,125, Coorla 263-12, Crescent 457-8, Edw. Sassoon 435 x.d., Elphinston 132-8, Fazulbhoy 1,250, Gokak 231-4, Ind. Bleaching 210, Ind. Malwa 602-8, Jamshed Mfg. 415, Kastoodchand 785, Kohinoor 2170 x.d., Madhowji 425, M. Petit 4,800 n., Meyer Sassoon 250 x.d., Morarji 6,900, New Great 727-8, New City 625, Pabani 782-8, Pearls 940, Phoenix 825, Planet 225n., Shapurji 295, Simplex 692-8, Standard 2,475, Swan 1,090, Swadeshi 4,710, Tata Mill 1,100 and Vishnu Cotton, 2,250 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 422-8, B. Burma 487-8, B. Burma N. I. 135 pr., Bt. Burma pet 8, B. Tramway 115, B. Steam 205, Bundi Cement 39, Ind. Cement 272-8, Katni Ord. 235, Katni Defd. 1,120, New India 18, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron Ord. 56-4, Tata Iron. Defd. 210, Tata Hydro. 780, Tata Oil 50 and Scindia Steam 7-2.

COTTON SPOT PRICES.

PROTEST AGAINST E. I. C. A. BOARD'S ACTION.

A meeting of cotton merchants, muccadums, and brokers was held in the hall of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce under the presidentship of Mr. Prahladrai Ramjidas (representative of the firm of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat) to protest against the action of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. Representatives of almost all the important merchants and muccadums were present. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of cotton merchants, muccadums and brokers strongly protests against the action of the Board of the East India Cotton Association Limited, in withdrawing the right of buying on account in case of rejection of tenders, by their notice dated the 14th September 1922, and draws the attention of the Board that such an action taken by them at a time when the due date falls only after eight days and a large number of tenders have been made under the existing rules, is in the opinion of this meeting detrimental to the best interest of the trade. This meeting therefore requests the Board to withdraw the said notice as soon as possible."

COTTON TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letters which have appeared in your paper, re. the Cotton trade, reveal the extent to which the trade has been demoralised by the manipulations of a certain bull-clique. Your correspondent have paid a just tribute of praise to the impartiality and courage of conviction of the Chairman of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, and I can say that but for his firm handling of a grave situation, the trade would ere now have been still further demoralised and a serious crisis rendered inevitable.

For lack of firm action the Bombay Stock Exchange has become chaotic. Huge gambles are going on day after day—in the name of cornering—and this has become a public scandal so much so that a member of the Bombay Legislative Council has thought it fit to give notice of a resolution which he proposes to move at Poona during the September sessions of the Council.

"That this Council recommends to Government that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the present status of the share bazaar of Bombay and into the alleged huge gambling transactions recently reported and to recommend to Government what action, if any, is necessary that the Stock Ecnange may be put upon such a basis as will effectually stop all further so called "Corners" resulting as they do in effectually curtailing the flow of investors' capital into the industries of Bombay and tarnishing the fair fame of this great city."

It is to be regretted that it has been rendered necessary for some people to approach Government for redress in a matter which properly speaking, lies in the sphere of private action. In view of this, it is not difficult to appreciate the action of Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, who by his firm and timely action, is trying to save the cotton trade from the ignoming that would otherwise have been its share. Let us therefore, we honest and laying aside our prejudices, frankly concede honour where honour is due by recognising that the action of the E.I.C. Association's Board has saved the trade from again passing under the control of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.

Bombay, September 18

OUR "INCONSISTENCY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Is it not strange that you, being a staunch Gandhist and an indefatigable Non-Cooperator should have thought it fit to offer defence and engage the services of a Counsel in the case instituted against you for contempt of Court? If there is any paper in this Presidency that has loudly preached the doctrines of Non-Cooperation in season and out of season, it is the "Bombay Chronicle." The Bardoli decision was looked upon by most of the prominent Nationalist papers in India as unfortunate; yet, it was upheld by "The Chronicle" as being perfectly consistent with the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. While the Maharashtrians are pressing for a change in the programme, they are condemned as being "intellectual rebels", and their whole move is deprecated as being one for reinstituting the Peshwa Raj. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who unfortunately stands in your bad books, was from the very beginning opposed to some of the items of the Non-Cooperation programme. But, he endeavoured to carry it out against his conscience just because it was passed by the National Congress. He had very ably pointed out the necessity and the utility of offering defence in a well-known C. P. case in which Dr. Cholkar was prosecuted for sedition. In their cross-examination by Mr. Abyankar, the sub-inspectors gave out that the methods adopted by them in taking down the report were irregular and faulty and the consequence was that many incongruities had crept into it. The Judge refused to rely upon the report as being sufficient to convict the accused, who was thereupon released. Mr. Kelkar defended the attitude of Dr. Cholkar, a Non-Cooperator, in defending himself with the help of a Counsel. It will be remembered that Mr. Kelkar's views were at that time subjected to severe castigation by all pro-Gandhists and ultra-Gandhists and it is very amusing to learn now that you, Sir, have after all followed in his footsteps.—Yours, etc.,

"HOMELY."

'MAKE AMENDS TO HINDU SUFFERERS."

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL TO MULTAN MUSLIMS.

Dr. Ansari wires from Solan:—

The news received from Multan early in September regarding the fratricidal feuds between Hindus and Mussalmans has caused anguish and sorrow to every patriotic Indian. My first impluse was to proceed to Multan at once but my illness came in the way of my doing so. Varying newspaper reports had left an uncertainty in the mind regarding the extent of damages but the report submitted to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee by three responsible leaders has fully exposed the origin, responsibility and extent of the ghastly tragedy. It is quite clear that Mussalmans were the chief culprits.

Under the most painful but none the less impelling sense of duty and justice I feel called upon to condemn most emphatically the frenzy and violence of Mussalman mobs in Multan. The Mussalmans must fully realise their guilt. They should express repentance at the horrible deeds perpetrated by them. They should tender an humble and sincere apology to their injured Hindu brethren; they should take a solemn vow before their Creator that they would never allow in future their evil passions to get the better of their noble impulses and feelings and lastly they must make all possible amends and put their utmost efforts to collect donations to help the sufferers.

It might be said that realisation of guilt, repentance an apology and a vow for future right conduct and collection of donations to the extent of a few thousands Rupees would offer but poor consolation for loss of life, destruction of property and burning of sacred shrines and books. I feel differently in this matter. If the bond between two communities consecrated by common sufferings in the past were made firmer by fresh hardships and losses and if great sacrifice of Mahatmaji, Lalaji, the Ali Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulvi Zafarali Khan, Dr. Kitchlew and Agha Mohammed Safadar were to appeal once more to the Hindus and Mussalmans of Multan and if they made fresh determination to remain united for ever, never to part again, then all hardships all pains and all losses suffered in Multan would be more than compensated, in spite of what has happened. I have enough confidence in both Hindus and Mussalmans to feel certain that they would forgive and forget and embrace each other like two brothers determined to march together in the common struggle, with full faith in each other. In the end I appeal to every Indian, particularly Mussalmans, to contribute liberally towards the fund for the relief of sufferers in Multan.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	7%	190
Baroda	80	100	Jan-July	7%	15
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	40%	1360
" Contributary	125	"		10	372 8
Indis	50	100	Jan-uary	7%	108
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	24 xd
Peoples Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 6	16/8
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£5 10	"	6	77
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	£ 3	£ 11 8
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12	1/3	" "	16%	£ 58/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	18

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	9	3/4%	130
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	11	1 2%	615 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8	1/4%	102
Central Provinces	100	100	"		6%	85 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"		2%	56
Dond-Paramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2%	62
Khulna	—					
Bagirhat	100	100	"		4%	118
Larkhana	100	100	"		4%	42
Mandhra Bhoz	20	100	Feb Aug.	4	7/8%	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2	1/2	80
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4	1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.		5%	75 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.		11%	10
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	8	1/2%	855
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.		—	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July		3-10	39
Samankus	5	—	—		—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	32	1/2%	—
Indian Cement	250	250	—		20	212/8
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"		20	238
" Defd	40	40	"	184	10	11.0
Shivrajpur	10	10	"		4-9-6	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	153	3020
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	40	826 n
Apollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	72/8
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	3	84/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1650
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1355 xd
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	975
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	12	78
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	75	735 xd
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4595
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	21.5
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	253/.2
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	55	497/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	—
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 8	4/15
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	435 xd
Elphinstone	100	100	June	12	132/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	120	1250
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2160
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	195
Gokak	100	100	"	36	231/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	210
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	95	602/8 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	66	415
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	60	785
Knatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	36	5.5
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1	1/2 16/4 xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	80	2470 xd
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5550
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	25	215
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	425
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	60	700
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800 n
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	25? ed
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6900
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	727/8
New City	100	100	"	60	625
Paban	250	250	"	90	782/8
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	940
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	825
Premier	100	100	May	"	132/8
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	295
Presidency Millan	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	282/8
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	16	130
Shapurji	125	101	Aug-Sept	20	295
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	15,000 n
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	692/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	130	2475
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	1090
"Swadeshi"	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	4710
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	90	1100
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2250 n

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	6 o/o	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	2	745
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	115
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan	30	785

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	125	"		50	422/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"		25	487/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"		10	135 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	—		,,Mar-Oct.as 3,			8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2%			205
Kemp & Co.	200		July.		25	140
Maroba	100		"		12	93
New India Insur.	25	250	"		"	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April		20%	250
Phillips	40		July		10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.		5%	66
Scindia Steam	50	50	"		"	7/2
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4	o/o	56/4
Defd	30	30	Sept.		20%	210
N. Ord.	75	75	"		"	—
N. Def	450	450	"		"	—
Wata Oil	100	125	"		"	50
Tractor Co	10	10	(new)		"	100

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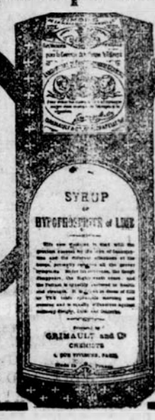

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE PROTECTION OF PRINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian States are political and jurisdictional entities, standing all by themselves, on rights and privileges which are inherently their own. To put it in legal phraseology, they are *foreign governments*, within the Empire, brought under th suzerainty of the King-Emperor, merely by treaties and agreements, which differ in degree and their binding force on the contracting parties. H. E. the Viceroy therefore rightly gave utterance to the obligations of the Paramount Power, when he said that the Government were "bound by agreements and in honor," to afford the Princes protection—which was their due, particularly in matters which lay beyond their jurisdictions. With due deference to the Press Act Committee, it may be pointed out that they lacked political sagacity in coming to the conclusion that there was no justification for any such protection to the princes, as was allorderd under the Press Act of 1910. But even the Committee did not deny, if their report be carefully read, the existence of cicumstances which might give rise to questions of such protection. No sane person would object to legitimate criticism of any question of public interest affecting any corner of India. It is the *excesses perpetrated* in the Indian Press and by *giddy* writers, in British India, against which the princes must be protected.

Your remarks regarding the rule, or the mis-rule as you have put it, are indeed too pungent and wide to be fair. I have been directly connected with the administration of more than one state, and have come in intimate touch with several, and feel confident that there is *less of unhappiness* and unrest in Indian States, with all the so-called mis-rule, than in British India; and indeed, most assuredly and infinitely more of personal and devoted attachment by the subjects to the persons and the *gadi* of the Ruler, than in British India where the *Impersonal Civilian*, of Mr. Lloyd George, rules by the codes only. To give strength to my argument the handful of agitators against the States may be challenged to allure the alleged discontented in the States to migrate to British India, and see if they succeed.

Those who are out for *Independence* and *Self-Determination* should not pull down traditional and hoary autonomies which enjoy self-government by birth-right. The pen which has torn the unhappy speech of Mr. Lloyd George, like the rest of India, should hardly rely on it to suit another purpose. Let it be said with truth that Mr. Lloyd George would be a hero in the East, and, *ensure the stability of the British Empire*, if he took a leaf out of the book of the Indian Prince and ruled the hearts of the people, as does the Indian Prince.

The very scrag and rare instances of "mis-rule"—by far fewer than those in British India—at which you, with Mr. Lloyd George, point your fingers of "scorn", are against an outcome of the defective and the unsuited education the minor Prince receives under the "trusteeship" of the Paramount Power. The fundamental shock the traditional government of his Satte received during Minority administration adds to the cause of the estrangement between the young ruler and his subjects. The various methods of administrtion the stereotyped administrator forces upon the State, at the cost of the hoary usages and customs of the State, and the practical destruction of local intelligence and gentry of the State, devoted to the Darbar and State interests—at his hands, when he replaces them on grounds of suspicion of intrigues, by outside hirelings who are imported to aid the Minority Administration, all these steps make the young, inexperienced prince, who assumes the reins of administration, feel like fish out of water in the country of his ancestors, and among people whose natural leader he is.

You have quoted Mrs. Besant in support of your view. It may be asked at the outset if she has yet reached the culmination of her mental and political evolution. Wall, on the point in question, even she is agreeable (?) to a "suitable clause." And that is all what is wanted.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. K. DEHLAVI.

Surat, Sept. 14.

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSEE FIRST INNINGS.

VAJIFDAR'S SPLENDID DISPLAY.

Parsee—First Innings 192
Hindus—First Innings (for 2 wkts.) ... 67

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

The much looked for finals of the Quadrangular tournament between the Parsees and Hindus commenced here to-day under glorious weather. The attendance especially towards the close of the day exceeded the limits of space and accommodation and the keenness of popular interest in the game easily beat past record. It was given out officially yesterday that the Nindu team selected for the finals included Vithal and Shivram, a compromise being arrived at by nominating Pai to captain the team. In the actual eleven that took the field to-day, however, one missed not without regret the veteran brothers who do not readily admit of substitution. Dr. Prabhakar skippered the team.

There was a minor change in the Parsee team, Elavia being pressed into service vice Daruwalla who had sprained his ankle.

The spin of the coin gave the Parsees the first lease of the wicket, which continued fast and true throughout the day. The latter entered upon their venture with a disastrous start, losing Driver for the third ball. Three wickets for less than twenty runs and half the side for the insignificant total of 59 runs, such was the start! Vajifdar then came to the side's rescue and with Kalapesi made a brilliant 6th wicket stand, which considerably retrieved the Parsee fortunes just when their bark was heading straight for the reef. This splendid stand was the only redeeming feature of the Parsee innings, Vajifdar and Kalapesi contributing 129 out of the 192 which was the sides total. The other nine gave barely seven runs apiece. The split of the partnership was followed as it was preceded by another collapse, the tail practically refusinf to wag till the Parsee 1st innings was terminated just before the tea interval (4 p.m.) for a total of 192, a figure which on the whole is good work for the day.

The Hindus likewise began none too well when they commenced their first innings at 4-15, by losing S. M. Dalvi off the very first ball and Navle another excellent opening bat for 21 runs later. They managed to play out without further disaster, however, thanks to Pardeshi's fine display and Deodhar's sound backing. Their total of 67 for two wickets is by no means a damping start after being on the run for practically the whole day. Starting afresh -o-morrow the Oindus have excellent prospects of rendering a good account of themselves against the Parsee attack. The situation is now very open, especially in view of the extended period over which the finals can from this year be played out, a change which will certainly go to bring about the survival of the fittest in these annual tournaments..

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play commenced at 11, Parsees, in whose favour the spin of the coin resulted, electing to have the first knock. Col. Mistri. their skipper, took the field along with Driver, Rana and Joshi being in charge of the Hindu attach. Rana's second brought a bye, but the cross-over saw the first disaster to Parsee fortunes, Driver succumbing to the very next ball, (and the third from the start) Navle bringing off a fine catch behind the wickets (1—1—0).

Following up this inauspicious start, Gandhi filled the breach and began in his [illegible]tious style. A few pretty leg-glances off [illegible] were all the scoring done till the first [illegible] was registered, when Joshi tied with [illegible] capturing his first wicket, Col. [illegible]wing himself to be beaten with a [illegible]. (11-0-4).

[illegible]adia now joined Gandhi and it [illegible] hoped the pair would put an [illegible]l rot. Kapadia began by [illegible] a single, and survived an [illegible]before' soon after. Before [illegible]cade was brought on to the [illegible]fever, the third and the best [illegible]see wicket fell cheaply, Kapadia in trying to off-drive Joshi tipping the ball into Deodhar's hands at second slips. Kapadia had scored only six runs and was at the crease for less then 10 minutes. (19-3-6).

Vajifdar now left the pavilion, Gandhi greeting his new partner with a four, by prettily glancing Rana to five-leg. A few runs later the same bowler was again squarely put away to the eastern boundary by Vajifdar amidst cheers. The latter was looked up to as the only remaining bat that could assist in retrieving the side's waning fortunes, and his each stroke met with cheers. At noon, the card showed 49 runs as the result of one hour's play with three wickets down.

THE HALF CENTURY HOISTED.

The first change in bowling was now made, Godambe relieving Rana, and opening with a couple of maidens. One run was wanted to send the half century up. After ten minutes' batting 50 appeared at 12-10, which indicates the pace at which runs were compiled. A further disaster overtook the Parsis when six runs later Gandhi giving an easy return at mid-off, off Godambe, Deodhar again making no mistake. Gandhi's 15, collected as the result of 35 minutes' hesitating play, was yet the largest contribution to the Parsee total so far. (56-4-15).

Vajifdar had now 21.

Colah became associated with Vajifdar and Dalvi took over from Joshi. The pair continued intact for only six minutes, during which time the Parsee score was pushed forward to the extent of only three runs. Colah happened to play straight on from Dalvi with his pads and was sent back. (59-5-3).

Half the side down for less than sixty, Kalapesi joined Vajifdar and some bad fielding was responsible for a couple of boundaries in place of as many singles. The score mounted from 59 to seventy, and then Vajifdar sent up the next decade with a couple of 2's, followed up with a neat boundary, off Godambe, which the younger Naidu failed to save. It was now 5 minutes to 1, and an adjournment was made for tea, the total standing at 87, Vajifdar 34 and Kalapesi 17.

AFTER LUNCH.

Joshi and Rana had charge of the ball when play was resumed at 2. After an hour's cessation. Kalapesi square-cut Joshi's last to boundary, bringing 90 up. Vajifdar wrested a couple of the 2's off Rana's next, and ten minutes after the start, hoisted the century with a neat cut off the same bowler. The Hindu fielding was very slack at this stage. Navle gave two byes and C. L. Naidu allowed the ball to reach the boundary for no reason whatever. Thus the score reached 110, and the next decade appeared immedioately after, Kalapesi driving Godambe who had relieved Rana to the long boundary, the younger Naidu again failing to stop the ball.

Rearrangement followed with the advent of Vajifdar's half century, which he reached at 2-20, when the total was at 129. The latter batsmen was at the crease for nearly an hour and a half, and his display was faultless, barring a stroke at mid-off when Naidu failed to reach the ball. Kalapesi was now at 44. Joshi now gave over to Dalvi, Vajifdar greeting the change by putting the new bowler to the eastern boundary. The splendid partnership of Vajifdar and Kalapesi soon after came to an end when the total score was 144, Navle dismissing Kalapesi with a smart catch off Godambe. The sixth wicket stand was responsible for the addition of very nearly 100 runs, the score at the fall of the last wicket being 59. There were 6 boundaries in Kalapesi's 47. (144-6-47).

Shappoo bridged the gulf and Vajifdar neatly turned Joshi to leg boundary for four. 150 appeared at 3-10 after a spell of dull game. The elder Naidu was then directed to relieve Godambe and a number of runs were stolen in spite of improved fielding. At 3-30 the total was 170 out of which the last two figures were Vajifdar's own contribution. Shappoo then glanced Naidu to fine leg, the lack good fielding giving four. Exactly ten runs later and 40 runs after his last partner was out Vajifdar spooned up a good one from Joshi, Pardeshi bringing off a fine catch. The retiring players' 82 was the exact parallel of Naidu's 82 against the Mahomedans. He played likewise a faultless and steady game and had also only four boundaries to his credit. He fell a victim to temptation just when he was getting set.

COLLAPSE OF THE TAIL.

Elavia who was included vice Daruwalla now joined Shappoo. The tail collapsed without so much as a way. The second century was confidently expected, but the last four batsmen were dismissed for barely 2 runs a piece. Elavia played half heartedly to a simple one from Joshi and shed his wickets. (192-8-4). The next two players B. Kapadia and Jamshedji could not give even a single to swell the last score. Shappoo was given out for obstruction to Godambe and Jamshedout for obstruction to Godambe and Jamshetji who filled the last place was caught by C. K. Naidu off the same bowler. Thus the Parsee first innings closed at four o'clock for the respectable total of 192.

PARSEE 1ST INNINGS.

Col. Mistry, b Joshi	4
Driver, c Navle, b Rana	0
Gandhi, c Deodhar, b Godambe	15
D. Kapadia, c Deodhar, b Joshi	6
Vajifdar, c Pardeshi, b Joshi	82
Colah, l-b-w b Dalvi	3
Kalapesi, c Navle, b Godambe	19
Elavia, b Joshi	4
B. Kapadia, not out	0
Jamshetji, c C. K. Naidu, b Godambe	0
Extras	12
Total	192

Runs at fall of each wicket 1/1, 2/11, 3/19, 4/56, 5/59, 6/144, 7/184, 8/192, 9/0.

BOWLING ANALYSIS—PARSEE 1ST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Chanda Rana	14	2	36	1
Joshi	29	5	63	4
Godambe	21	6	41	4
S. M. Dalvi	10	3	27	1
C. K. Naidu	5	1	13	0

HINDU FIRST INNINGS.

The Hindus started on their first venture at 4-15 p.m. with a first ball disaster. The Parsees had lost Driver only at the third ball. Sending in Dalvi and Navle, two of their steadiest bats the Hindus might well have expected a good round figure for the first wickets, but Dalvi gave a hot return to Mistri at cover off Kalapesi's first ball and retired. (0-1-0).

K. G. Pardeshi filled the vacancy and prettily cut Kalapesi for a single. Jamshetji who was in charge of the leather at the other end allowed little liberty being taken with his deliveries and the first ten were registered after full twenty minutes' play. The tenth run however would have seen the dismissal of Pardeshi, Dolly Kapadia dropping a difficult chance at mid off, Jamshetji being the suffering bowler. Navle soon shared his sice of luck in Kalapesi's next over, Colah just missing a hot chance in the slips. Very slow scoring was the feature of the Hindu start, 20 being signalled following a pretty cut by Pardeshi for a brace after 40 minutes play which speaks for the slow pace. Daruwalla here relieved Jamshetji. Navle greeted the adven of the new figure by annexing the first boundary of the innings to his credit neatly turning Kalapesi to the rope. The same batsman again elicited applause when he turned a full toss from Driver to leg boundary, soon after which he helped to send the third decade up. This brought Jamshetji again in his place. The change at once proved effective, Navle being given out for obstruction off the very third ball.

The Hindu wicket keeper had played his usual steady game for his 21, which included two boundaries. (34-2-21).

DEODHAR JOINS PARDESHI.

Deodhar now joined Pardeshi, who gained distinction by executing a number of pretty strokes, finishing up by stepping out to an easy one from Jamshetji thus bringing forty on the board. Vajifdar here took over from Kalapesi and opened with a maiden, over Pardeshi cutting him for three in his next over. At 5.35 the half century was telegraphed, the result of just one and a quarter hours' batting, Pardeshi having 23 and Deodhar 4. Jamshetji's next over gave seven runs each batsman having a go at every alternate ball. This accelerated pace caused further change in the bowling, Colah and Driver displacing Vajifdar and Jamshetji respectively. There was a slight drizzle at this stage which slackened the wicket making it possible for the bowlers to get some work done with the ball. The change did not much impress either batsman however and sixty was signalled immediately after the change. Pardeshi was evidently getting more confident and hit out more freely.

67 FOR TWO WICKETS.

67 was signalled when there were only 4 minutes for the drawing of stumps. Both Pardeshi and Deodhar managed to hold their own against changing bowling and when play ended were going strong with 31 and 12 respectively, the Hindu score being 67 for 2 wickets. The innings will be continued to-morrow at 11 a.m.

S. M. Delvi, c Col. Mistri, b Kalapesi	0
Navle, l-b-w b Jamshetji	21
Pardeshi (batting)	31
Deodhar (batting)	12
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wickets)	67

The following players are to bat:—
C. K. Naidu, Jai, C. L. Naidu, Joshi, Godambe, Dr. Prabhakar, and Chandarana.
Runs at fall of each wicket 1/0, 2/34.

TRAMWAY STRIKE AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tramway Strike has come off at last. Will not the B.B. and C.I. and the G. I. P. Railways make arrangements to run extra trains on week days, during office hours, when there is tremendous rush. To-day at Grant Road scores of passengers could not find standing room even in the upper class compartments. The plight then of the poor third class passenegrs can easily be imagined. It is also necessary to provide temporarily for additional booking arrangements at the stations between Colaba and Grant Road. by setting up booths for the issue of tickets as the authorities generally do on important holidays.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. K

Bombay, Sept. 18.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

An interesting discussion was heard when Prof. Kale moved for consideration of a bill as passed by the Assembly to amend the law relating to the right of hereditary Hindu priests to claim emoluments in respect of religious ceremonies.

Mr. Ramabadhra Naidu supported the bill, while Messrs. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Khaparde opposed it.

Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi pointed out that Government had no objection to the bill in the form in which it stood being adopted by this House, should the members so desire it on the motion, however, of Mr. Sethna consideration of the Bill was postponed till the next term of the session.

ELECTORAL RULES.

After a short discussion the Council agreed to the motion of Mr. O'Donnell the Home Secretary to appoint a Committee to report on the amendments which are desirable in the electoral rules relating to the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the provincial legislative councils apart from questions affecting the franchise and the constituencies of the various chambers. The house also agreed to elect a panel of four members from which the members of the standing committee will be nominated to advise on subjects in the Home Department, a panel of six members in respect of Commerce and Industries, a panel of six in respect of Revenue and Agriculture Departments and a panel of four in respect of Departments of Education and Health. The Council then adjourned till Monday.

COMPANY MEETING.

PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Bank Street, Fort, when Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta presided. The directors' report and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated.

Completion of the erection of the Factory was delayed, during the period of the report, owing to heavy rains, failure of the company to secure power from the power Companies, delays in delivery of power plants by suppliers and non-payment of allotment and call money by shareholders in spite of repeated reminders and pressure. Considering that the erection of the factory was begun in the month of March 1921, the progress made has not been unsatisfactory. The Company has now with them suitable technical staff from Europe and a supply of raw materials and stores in hand, which will enable them to carry on the work. Since the formation of the Company, the Government of India have raised the import duties on rubber goods imported from abroad from the old basis of 7½ and 11 per cent to 30 per cent. on most of the articles, which the Company proposes to manufacture. Suitable arrangements are being made for selling the products of the company in the various lines and the Directors anticipate that the factory, whose work has started, will progressively develop its full productive strength by the end of 1922. Owing to the difficult financial situation, the Directors decided to give relief to the shareholders by reducing the liability on the shares, making each share, with the last call, Rs. 25 fully paid up, instead of Rs. 50.

After the directors and the auditors had been re-elected, Mr. Manu Subedar thanked the Chairman for having presided at the meeting. The meeting was, then, dissolved.

Calcutta message September says:—
Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and seventeen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TRAMWAY DISPUTE.

ECHO OF J. J. HOSPITAL AFFAIR.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter dated the 17th August 1922, from Mr. A. Jeejeebhoy stating that at the Tramway stopping station in front of the Empire Theatre in the Fort, the road between the tram linse and the footpath was so narrow that it constituted a real danger to people who have to wait there for the tram cars on account of the heavy vehicular traffic at the place, Suggesting that a refuge footpath may be constructed near the tram line and that the carriage way may be diverted after removing the western footpat and providing a cut through the open space attached to the Empire Building, which may be acquired by the Municipality.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said the matter required better consideration than mere recording. The part of the road complained of was very narrow and dangerous for the passengers awaiting the tram cars. He therefore moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of report.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master seconded the amendment and it was carried.

CONDEMNATION OF MR. PARANJPYE

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President, dated the 21st August. 1922, from Mr. V. R. Samant referring to the discussion that took place in the Corporation on the 10th August last regarding the turning out of patients from the Sir J.J. Hospital and attending to the speeches of various Councillors on the subject and stating that in excited moments one might lose one's balance and speak vehemently but that the Corporation, when they know what Dr. Paranjpye said in his own defence ought to be just enough to publicly withdraw their allegations and express regret for having done injustice to a man in his absence.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be recorded. He said Mr. Samant did not seem to know that the rules of debate prevailing in large public bodies like the Corporation. The discussion at the Corporation was privileged and should not be taken notice of.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in seconding the proposition said he did not agree with the view expressed by Dr. Dadachanji. He did not think the speeches in the Corporation were privileged, but if they were, it was the more reason hy they should be very careful in addressing.

Mr. S. K. Bole thought that great injustice was done to Dr. Paranjpye by certain members of the Corporation. It was now clear that the Minister was made a stanegoat of for the fault of others. He thought they should be more careful in future before criticising a responsible person.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said the debate in the Corporation was based upon the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Sethna. If the statement was wrong the Corporation's resolution was wrong, but if some part of the statement was correct then somebody was to be responsible for what had happened. He thought the Minister was responsible if Mr. Sethna was right, but if Mr. Sethna was wrong they would be all glad of it. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to request Government to supply them with correspondence in connection with this matter and in the meantime consideration of the letter be postponed.

Dr. M. B. Velker seconded the amendment.

Sir D. M. Petit said the letter be recorded as there was a notice of motion in the name of Mr. Nariman asking for a Committee of public enquiry. There were certain things in the Government resolution which struck him. It stated that the resolution demanding curtailment of expenditure which was sent to the J. J. Hospital was not meant for it. He failed to understand how was it that it was sent to J. J Hospital when it was not meant for it. Somebody was responsible for sending it to the hospital.

The Commissioner in expressing a hope that the Corporation would not pass the resolution said if they did so, it would pace them in a false position. The Corporation had already passed a resolution requesting the President to approach Government for full information on the question. That information was yet to come and when they got it, they would be in a position to know what opinion to express. If Mr. J. M. Mehta's amendment was carried and (he) the Commissioner approached the Government perhaps they would say:—"It is none of your business to ask for correspondence we will send you a statement". In that case, he asked, what would be the position of the Corporation. He advised the Corporation to wait till they got information from the Government. He left entirely to the Corporation even whether to record the letter because a member of the public was sitting in judgment over their speeches and it was for the Corporation to consider whether they should encourage that practice.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji agreed with the Commissioner and said they should wait till they received reply from the Government.

The President here intimated that they had received a reply from the Government which would form an item on the October agenda.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they should record the letter. He had read the Government Press Note and he thought the Government's position was set right with the public. He had no hesitation in saying that Dr. Carter appeared to have taken the bit in his mouth in the matter because he sent an ultimatum to the Government and put his threat into execution by turning out patients before receiving reply from the Government.

The President asked Mr. Petit to confirm himself to the question of resolution and not to refer to Dr. Carter.

At this stage Mr. Mehta withdrew his amendment and the original proposition was carried.

TRAMWAY DISPUTE.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the Corporation, dated the 28th August 1922, from Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, President, Bombay Tramway Union forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Directors of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company regarding a dispute between the Company and the Union in which he mentioned that so far as he can make out the question of the recognition of the Union was the crux of the whole situation and stating that any dispute between the Company and its employees resulting in a general stoppage was bound to affect and considerably inconvenience the travelling public and that the Corporators as representatives of the citizens should find out ways and means to avert the impending strike.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the letter be referred to the Tramway Committee.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment:—"That the Corporation views with concern the uncompromising attitude of the B. E. E. and Tramway Company in not recognising the Union as at present constituted, and it is of opinion that the Company should reciprocate the Union's efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement by conciliation and arbitration and requests the President to address the Company to that effect."

Mr. Nariman said the Union was in existence for over ten years and had done useful work in the course of that period. It was only recently that the Tramway had started a rival Union with some of its officials as office-bearers. This created disaffection among the employees and the result was the strike as they saw it from that day. He urged for a settlement as he thought the strike, if continued, would put the public to great inconvenience.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was merely a domestic affair between the Company and their employees and the latter should not be referred to the Tramway Committee but only be recorded.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said it was not a domestic matter as stated by Mr. P. It was their primary duty to see that the people got proper conveniences. If there was a strike or lock-out the Corporation had a right to express their opinion in unmistakeable terms. The Industrial Disputes Committee presided by Sir Stanley Reed, who is also a Director of the Tramway Company had expressed an opinion in their report that outsiders should not be discouraged from taking part in labour affairs and he hoped Sir Stanley Reed, now as Director of the Tramway Company, would persuade the Directors to recognise outsiders who were on the Union.

On taking votes Mr. Petit's amendment was carried by a large majority.

POONA RACES.

2nd DAY MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Wednesday, 20th September, 1922.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Owen Roe 9-2, Quarryman 9-2, The Devil 9-2, Noutbutweel 9-0, Verge 8-10, Carborundum 8-10, Floreal 8-8, Brendan 8-6, Marcodia 8-4, William the Beau 8-2, Charlie's Smile 8-1, Brixworth 7-12, Love Glass 7-10, Marmion 7-9.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Cresset 9-0, Summer's Joy 9-0, The Lark 9-0, Volsure 8-12, Tarvie 8-10, Ulster Lad 8-10, Murmansk 8-10, Southern Beauty 8-8, Whit Week 8-7, Divide 8-7, Mimi 8-7, The Count 8-6, Madame Sze 8-6, Mossley 8-5, Belle Voyageuse II 8-5, Entailed 8-4, Magical 8-4, On Leave 8-4, Joy Girl 8-2, Allensmore 8-2, Flight Errant 8-1, Atrocity 8-1, Whispering 7-12, Sunstroke 7-12, Dayspring 7-11, Happy Times 7-11, Starboard 7-9, Dialect 7-5, Old Sport 7-2.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Kusra 9-2, Shahzada 9-0, Arvil 8-13, Rose Hill 8-12, Kitchener 8-11, Shums 8-11, Hakum 8-1 Dunbar 8-9, Ishallah 8-6, Lamington 8-5, Black Ivory 8-5, Bahadorjung 8-3, Cummer 8-2, Peninsula 8-0, Brindisi 7-12, Desert Flower 7-10, Dowlat 7-10, Leopold 7-9, Cairo 7-7, Ayr Laddie 7-4, Honey 7-2.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Owen Roe 9-7, Goldgainer 9-7, Quarryman 9-2, Noutbutweel 9-0, Plymouth Rock 8-12, Carborundum 8-11, Mist 8-4, Fretwork 8-3, Kilrea 8-1, Brixworth 8-0, Vallance 7-10, Dorania 7-6, Resilience 7-4, Belvedere 7-2.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Dartmoor 9-12, Dilawar 9-8, Khaboor 9-6, Cessation 9-2, Tit Bits 8-13, Trade Mark 8-12, Anxious 8-12, Silver Streak 8-12, Bismark 8-11, Tipperary 8-10, Union Jack 8-9, Waterloo 8-9, Mentor 8-9, Dublin 8-9, Karikata 8-8, Nevermind 8-8, Shahzada 8-5, Arvil 8-5, Summerton 8-4, Shums 8-3, Winning Post 8-2, Pride of Iraq 8-0, March Along 7-12, Kelvin Boy 7-12, Malta 7-11, Apollo 7-8, Taj 7-6, Dowlat 7-4, Leopold 7-3, Good Star 7-3.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Treddle 10-0, The Lark 9-0, Summer's Joy 9-0, Good Health 9-0, Murmansk 8-10, Southern Beauty 8-9, Allington 8-9, Archer 8-8, The Count 8-6, Madame Sze 8-6, Belle Voyageuse II 8-5, Britomart 7-12, Carton Pierre 7-11, Eagle's Well 7-10, Grande Place 7-10, Olivine 7-10, Millmount 7-8, Ragazzo 7-8, Mirabelle 7-3, Cylian 7-3, Beggar Prince 7-2, Balline 7-1, Knight of Clonmel 7-0, Lively 7-0, Roi Grison 7-0, Eccleston 7-0.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Plaxtol 9-9, Mossley 9-9, Entailed 9-8, Blackwater 9-7, Traceable 9-6, Dayspring 9-1, Happy Times 9-1, Golden Treasury 9-0, Like Magic 9-0, Coulet 8-12, Old Sport 8-6, Bathurst 8-0, Prime Boy 8-0, Some Scribe 8-0, Rakings 7-12, Royal Jewel 7-12, My Eva 7-11, Dori 7-10, Pilgrim's Pass 7-10, Larania 7-9, Old Chris 7-8, Limehouse Lights 7-6, First Grade 7-3, Milk Maid 7-3, Charles William 7-2, Overseas 7-0, Cheery Girl 7-0, Jadoo 6-11, Lady Rita 6-8.

THE RIPON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Rosey Tread 9-10, Eagle'swell 9-6, Grande Place 9-6, Millmount 9-4, Ragazzo 9-2, Elphene 9-0, Heir-at-Law 8-13, Miss Goodenough 8-12, Bathurst 8-10, Knight of Clonmel 8-10, Royal Jewel 8-8, Gipsy's Advice 8-6, Dori 8-6, Curator 8-5, Perfect Day 8-2, Desert Gold 8-0, Robina 7-13, Charles William 7-12, Magical Mike 7-9, Moior Saxham 7-8, O. C. Honeymoon 7-7, Pretty Margaret 7-2.

THE RIPON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Bridgend 9-8, Olivine 9-6, Mametz 9-5, Reciprocity 9-2, Lady Cleonatra 9-1, Thunder 8-13, Stellite 8-12, Beggar Prince 8-11, Prime Boy 8-10, Roi Grison 8-10, Eccleston 8-9, Wolfram 8-6, Pilgrim's Pass 8-6, Old Chris 8-3, Greig 8-3, The Minx 8-1, First Grade 7-12, Marby 7-10, Overseas 7-8, Lord Jim 7-8, Kintail 7-5, Tasty 7-0, Cork Glass 7-0.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 3 Forbes St., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 22.

English Mails per s.s. Caledonia due at 11 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY, (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)...	9 30	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..		9
Madras Fast Passenger		15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station. Indian Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 3/	23 45
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next session of the Legislative Council meets at the Council Hall, Poona, at 2-30 p.m., on the 21st instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning the 20th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Session are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning, the 19th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

SIR V. D. THACKERSEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President of the public meeting held to commemorate the services of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, has received a letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, in the course of which the latter writes:—

" . . . His Excellency was much gratified to read of the great success which attended the meeting and will watch with interest the future progress of the scheme."

MAIL STEAMERS.

The Mail Steamer Caledonia with the English Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11-a.m. on Friday.

The Mail Steamer Morea which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 17th instant

ZOROASTRIAN JASHAN COMMITTEE.

With a view to encourage the study of Zoroastrian religion and Parsi history among Parsi students attending Colleges, the Jashan Committee have resolved since the year 1916, to hold a special examination in these subjects for them. The examination will be open to such College students of both sexes as may not have taken any degree by the time the examination forms are required to be submitted.

The following prizes will be awarded to the most successful competitors:—

1st prize of Rs. 50, 2nd prize Rs. 30, 3rd prize Rs. 20.

The examination for the year 1922 will be held on Sunday, the 12th November, 1922. Intending competitors are requested to send in their applications to the Hon. Secretary, Jashan Committee, (Cama Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,) by Sunday, the 5th idem.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

A social gathering will be held at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, to-day, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in honour of Dr. Sylvain Levi who has consented to be present. All members of the society are requested to attend.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A public lecture by Prof. R. K. Kulkarni of Gowaliar College will be given in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Macbeth and Hamlet in the face of the Powers of Darkness." The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

ADDRESS TO MR. GOPALDAS DESAI.

The Patidars residing in the City of Bombay will present an address to Dhasa Darbarshree Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Sj. Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday (the 21st instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) and on subsequent days till the work of the Committee is completed.

SWARAJ SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

An adjourned annual general meeting of the S.S.V. Corps will be held in Mr. V. A. Desai's Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, on Sunday (the 24th instant) at 8-30 a.m.

A Punjab Government press communique contradicts the charges that there was delay in calling troops and that the trouble might have been nipped in the bud had not police and Government officers looked on and done nothing while rioting took place and adds that they are without foundation.

The report of the working of District Municipalities in Madras for the year 1920-21 says, no less than 64 municipalities show deficit in running their services and they have no margin for expansion. The close of the year found the councils in the face of a financial crisis.

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BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
(Prof. of Econo., University of Bombay)
INDIAN CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND BANKING
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Tuesday, September 19, 1922.

VITAL TO INDIA.

Not very long ago the Hindus were immobilised and hypnotised in worship of their mother India, when they were not enthusiastically aping European thought and dress and manners, and the Muslims placed their goal of patriotism outside India, when not engaged in the same vain pursuit. To-day the Hindus realise that India is a part of Asia—a most important part—and their ideal of patriotism now extends beyond the Indus and the Himalayas; they have now the sense of Asiatic solidarity. The outlook of the Muslims too has undergone a wholesome change. They no longer look on the Hindus as alien to them. While losing nothing of Islamic fervour, they have acquired the sense of Indian brotherhood. To both, the truth has become evident that Hindus, Muslims and indeed all Asiatic and non-"Christian" peoples have a common cause, a common greivance and—this is the most important bond of union—a common standpoint, at the present day. They all recognise a Higher Power and Law than that of men. They are alike horrified when they see European Governments behave as if they were the sovereign rulers of the world, in spite of warnings. This new ideal of Asiatic Unity has arisen from the terrible object-lesson in the attitude of Europe towards Asiatic peoples afforded by the martyrdom of Turkey.

When Mahatma Gandhi first put the Khilafat question in the forefront of his programme, there were many Hindus who objected that it was a question alien to India, and many Muslims who, considering that it was no business of the Hindus, suspected a design to make the Muslims serve the purpose of the Hindu nationalists. Few such objectors can exist to-day; for the solidarity of Asia is now, by the cruel object-lesson of the Greco-Turkish war, seen to be a necessary condition of the revival and the progress of every Asiatic nation. It is now known that there is no benevolence towards Asia in the mind of the present British Government. Asiatic peoples may expect lip-promises, cajolery of every kind, but neither faith nor justice, not to speak of mercy. Think of England's solemn pledges to the Muslim world, and how they have been kept! Asiatic peoples must rely on their own efforts, and just as European peoples hold together so must Asiatic peoples hold together, or, they have no chance of getting justice from Europe. Without losing a jot of their religious devotion to their native land, the Hindus have now joined the confraternity of Asia and in the person of Mahatma Gandhi have attained acknowledged leadership. Without losing anything of their Islamic zeal, the Muslims have become enthusiastic Indians. Is not Mahatma Gandhi's generous action fully justified; and has not his espousal of the cause of the Khilafat proved a blessing to the Indian nation and to Asia? Is there any question more vital to all Asiatics than the question of an Asiatic nation's right to live?

We have never regarded these developments as artificial. When nations undergo the same experience of injustice they are bound sooner or later to unite in sympathy. The Solidarity of Asia was bound to come; but most of the Hindus had no idea of it. Only Mahatma Gandhi had the gift to see what was certain to take place, and shape the nation's course with proper foresight. Such foresight is the greatest gift of statesmanship. It seems altogether lacking in the present rulers of England who arrogantly claim to be the rulers of the world at any rate so far as Asia is concerned. The rulers of France have shown much greater foresight and the gratitude of the whole Eastern world is theirs to-day, for their support of the heroic Turkish nation in its fight against injustice. The Government of India must be conscious of the harm which the pan-"Christian" policy of the present British Government has done to England in the East. They are—or ought to be—the representatives of Asia in the counsels of the Empire. They can easily, at this juncture, save the situation by standing up for Asia boldly and uncompromisingly, and by so doing they would do the finest service to their King and Country; for if England would espouse the cause of justice for Asia, and honestly foster Asiatic liberty and progress, her Empire would be safe for ever, since it would be established in the hearts of Eastern peoples, whose loyalty is to be won by love, not fear. This is a dark hour for all of us, and principally for those Englishmen, who care for England's honour; for the hostile attitude of British statesmen towards Asia is now brutally apparent. God grant that it may be the darkest hour before the Dawn—the Dawn of Asia's day of justice, peace and freedom, with goodwill to Europe.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

On another page, we print a letter on "the Protection of Princes", signed by Mr. Dehlavi of Surat. The writer who claims to speak from intimate knowledge—personal and otherwise—of the administration of Indian States, presents a picture of the States which leaves one breathless with amazement. The special pleading into which Mr. Dehlavi has fallen, is quite obvious from the contents of his letter, and we are afraid that he has unconsciously given away his whole case for the protection of Princes—an ideal class, in his opinion—in the latter portion of his letter, by admitting that stray (!) instances of mis-rule are due to the education of the princely minors under the "trusteeship" of the Paramount Power—which is the Government of India! While it is true that training and environment, which are both carefully controlled by the Government of India, play a very important part in unfitting the princes for the duties which in later life they are called upon to undertake, Mr. Dehlavi has overlooked a very important consideration, in his needless indignation at "the handful of agitators", and this consideration is that the administration of the States is autocratic and irresponsible, and we think it has often derived special encouragement from the British Political Department for being reckless.

Did we not ourselves possess some knowledge of the administration of Indian States—both Major and Minor—gained through a complete detachment from local prejudices, we should have certainly accepted, without demur, Mr. Dehlavi's proposition "that there is *less of unhappiness and unrest* in Indian States, with all the so-called misrule, than in British India", and that there is "indeed most assuredly and infinitely more of personal and devoted attachment by the subjects to the person and *gadi* of the ruler than in British India." The fact is that the subjects of Indian States have been politically so backward and inarticulate that the grinding agony of their hearts is stifled at its birth by the crushing fear of the Raj—to them an all-pervading and incomprehensible entity—and never finds an outlet. The lack of cultivated public opinion and the absence of an independent Press, while accounting for the smothering of discontent, are a proof of the extent to which reactionaryism has pervaded the States. Without attempting in this place to write a history of the misrule in Indian States, we may point out how the tradition of the personal attachment of the subjects to the ruler has been done to death by interested parties. It was true at a time when the ruler was a living example of all those high virtues which made the King a representative of God. All that is left now is the tradition of the past, and the present-day ruler is like the body from which the soul has fled. Here and there, one may still discover a prince imbued with high ideals, and it makes one sad to think that the race of the ruler, who was in the past accessible to the rich and poor, the strong and weak, alike, who was, in the true sense of the word a servant of his people, is now extinct. What personal attachment and devotion can subsist between the subjects and a ruler who is to them a mysterious figure-head, always surrounded by a body of autocratic officials and sycophants? The ruler is carefully shielded from his subjects and has no means of entering their feelings or knowing their ailments, irresponsible officialdom only serving as an impenetrable wall between the ruler and the ruled. Mr. Dehlavi's "challenge" to the "handful of agitators" is especially meaningless considering the tendencies of the average home-bred Indian, who would much rather stick to his ancestral home and face starvation than exile himself to enjoy prosperity. Besides, Indians, usually, are not blessed with a strong proportion of the spirit of adventure and their philosophy of life—and fatalism—is against the desertion of the ancestral home except under tragic necessity. It is deliberately to misunderstand the object of the agitator, who would fain see a radical reform in the administration of the States instead of inflicting fresh misery on the subjects by advising them to embark upon a perilous adventure, and wrench themselves away from their hearths and homes.

The fact that subjects of Indian States do not migrate wholesale from their homes is no argument that there is among them less of unhappiness and discontentment than in British India. The argument is too palpably absurd to carry weight. Mr. Dehlavi's criticism that "the pen which has torn the unhappy speech of Mr. Lloyd George" should not be used to tear up the misrule of Indian Princes, is in perfect keeping with his specious reasoning. We should have hardly thought of bestowing so much attention on such a palpably one-sided letter, had it not been for the writer's mischievous innuendo that the columns of the "Chronicle" are not open to the expression of views which are at variance with ours; and we have considered it necessary in this case particularly, to join issue with a writer, who like a briefed counsel is determined to make a bold show for his client, however hopeless his case. The egregiousness of the writer reaches its climax when, in conclusion, he takes it for granted that Mrs. Besant is in favour of affording protection to the princes, who are admittedly undeserving of such protection. The only circumstance in which she would admit of any provision being made in the penal laws of the country is an assurance that the British Indian Press would be allowed the same latitude in regard to criticisms of the Indian princes as the English Press enjoyed in regard to criticisms of the Czar of Russia. Apparently, Mr. Dehlavi has failed to grasp the implications of Mrs. Besant's reservation—which is a very important one. So long as the Indian Press is to be permitted the same latitude as the English Press, we shall have no complaint, whatever may be the provisions of law, and in such a condition the princes themselves would not clamour for protection as though they were emasculated weaklings who cannot stand the glare of public criticism. Knowing, however, as we do, the peculiar mentality of our bureaucratic indispensables, we are not prepared to grant that the irresponsible bureaucrats of British India would so exercise their special powers as not to encroach upon the freedom of the Press or the liberty of the subject.

OUR "INCONSISTENCY."

In a letter which we publish elsewhere, a correspondent, who signs himself "Homely" charges us with inconsistency for defending ourselves in the courts, and professes to find much amusement in the spectacle of the chief organ of non-cooperation thus failing to practise what it preaches. Our correspondent has mistaken the position of "The Chronicle", which has an English editor who has never for a moment pretended to be an Indian or *identified himself* with any Indian movement. He honestly believes that non-cooperation is the only policy for Indians who have any feeling for their country's honour until certain crying wrongs have been redressed. He honestly believes that in Mahatma Gandhi the Indian nation has a leader of the highest inspiration, a seer whom ordinary clever men cannot appreciate because their ideas are only of the present while his are of the future and the past—nay, of all time; a saint whom it is good for men to follow reverently. But he is not a non-cooperator in the sense that any Indian is a non-cooperator. He is an Englishman who has taken his stand with Indian nationalists from firm conviction that their cause is just, and with the purpose and the hope of winning British and European sympathy. He is a Muslim, but an English Muslim, not an Indian. As a Muslim, he owes precisely the same allegiance to the Khilafat as the Indian Muslims owe, but he is not in precisely the same position as the Indian Muslims with regard to India. Our correspondent's hero, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, called him once, in his newspaper, "a mercenary renegade." It is true that he was not born a Muslim, but became one by the force of study and conviction. It is also true that he is paid a salary for editing "The Chronicle". We suppose that is all that Mr. Kelkar really meant. If Mr. Kelkar imagined that the present editor of "The Chronicle" gained any worldly advantage whatsoever through acceptance of Islam, or underwent no persecution for it; if he imagined that the salary which he receives as editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" was an inducement, he was much mistaken. The present Editor of "The Chronicle is an Englishman, who has become a Muslim by conviction, and who has loved Asia, from his youth up, with a great love. As a lover of Asia, his views have always been opposed to those of the majority of his fellow-countrymen. It was on account of his championship of Asiatics, and chiefly of Muslims, that he was offered the editorship of "The Chronicle"—at a salary—and accepted it in the hope of doing further service to a cause which he had all his life espoused. He thus became the editor of an Indian newspaper which had been raised to a unique position by the work of Mr. B. Horniman, and found himself politically much in the position of a paid advocate, who might happen to be in heartfelt sympathy with his client's case. It was by conviction that he chose the Non-cooperation thesis rather than the Reforms—conviction that it was the best for India and for Indians. He has endeavoured to conduct the paper entrusted to his charge in a manner worthy of the Indian nation; and he is prepared to defend the policy of that paper and the freedom of the Press against attacks of all kinds, from whatever quarter they may be delivered. His position is obviously different from that of Indian non-cooperators for, as an Englishman, he is outside the movement, though in full agreement with it and moved by love and admiration for its leaders. As an Englishman, having the rights of an Englishman to free opinion, and claiming the same rights for Indians, not as an Indian editor, he goes into the courts. He has never made a secret of his attitude, which had the full approval of Mahatma Gandhi.

Notes of the Day

Have British Statesmen Souls?

The advice of the "Morning Post" to the co-operators in India to develop a better sense of realities and think imperially is in the nature of a gratuitous insult. Such advice needs to be given to the British and Dominion politicians, who, "having won the war," have relapsed into their old, selfish mood. To treat the Assembly as a "subordinate legislature eighteen months' old" is to ape Lord Curzon with a vengeance, and we are not at all hurt by the description, since we have all along felt that the role of the bloated "Indian Parliament" is at best to strength the hold of the bureaucracy on India. The non-co-operation movement is exactly a protest against the stigma of subordination attaching to the Montford Scheme. It is a pity that the "Post" should have been so dense as not to understand the essence of the boycott of councils. "It would seem", laments the "Post," "a British statesman cannot call his soul his own." This gives ground for the discussion whether any British statesman has a soul that he could call his own. We have hitherto regarded a British statesman as one who has surrendered his conscience, and with it his soul, into "safe custody" in the by-lanes and back-alleys of Threadneedle Street or in the vaults of the Bank of England. If Mr. Lloyd George, for instance, had a soul that he could call his own—and not Zaharoff's—he could not have indulged in a speech, to which the Kemalists have replied with a brilliant offensive, sending the "militarily superior" Greeks flying in all directions.

Heading Towards Disaster.

So far as the vote of censure passed by the Assembly is concerned, we admit it is quite wrong. The sense of the public is that Mr. Lloyd George has done a service to India by disturbing the complacent self-assurance of "the Moderates" for once, by telling the truth "The Moderates" have no business to quarrel with "Pecksniff George" for his plain speaking; nor have we any quarrel with the "Post" for backing Mr. George. But we feel it might have tendered its advice to Downing Street, with more justice, and "thinking imperially", recognised that "such a question as the charge of Constantinople and the Straits must be settled" not only by the light of what is expedient for Europe but also by the more imperative considerations of justice and political morality. Both political morality and expediency ought to convince our Imperialists that the integrity of their Empire is bound up for weal or woe with the integrity of the Khilafat, and the filibusterers at Downing Street—should they be allowed their way—wil drag the Imperial edifice to destruction. If the "Post" only knew the infinite mischief it is doing by its inane talk to British Imperialism, it would at once revise its outlook and advise the British politicians to refrain from meddling with Turkey and the East. As it is, to-day, British politicians are heading towards a grave disaster by their short-sighted anti-Turkish policy and propaganda, and have already sown the seeds of a general conflagration in the Balkans, whose inevitable consequence will be to plunge Eastern Europe in fresh seas of blood.

What Equal Partnership means.

The Co-operators in India have been flattered into the belief that by the admission of a few nominees of the Government of India—which unquestionably is a subordinate branch of the British Government—to the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations Assembly India's equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations has been established. Our friends who were labouring under such a delusion till recently, have suddenly received a rude shock to their self-complacency and have been thrown off their feet on *terra firma* by Mr. Loyd George's unmistakable utterance. The new scheme for the apportionment of the League of Nation's expenses ought to, if anything will ever, convince them that India's partnership holds good, in so far at least as the sharing of burdens goes. But of privileges—who ever said India is an equal partner? The apportionment of the League's expenses (in gold francs) is highly instructive: Britain to share 2,100,000; India 1,440,000; Australia 576,000; South Africa 332,000; New Zealand 221,000; and Canada 775,000. That is, India for the rare honour of being an "original member of the League" is required to pay by the nose, while the privileges of executive membership, secretariat personnel, etc., are made the exclusive preserve of Britain and the Dominions, *minus* India, and certain other European States. This kind of partnership is, of course, immorally one-sided and cannot have any legal or moral sanction. But the Indian legislators, who are obsessed with their "original" status in the League, may not comprehend the ruthless implication of their wonderful partnership. If they do, they will certainly decline the dubious honour of "original" membership and help to save for impoverished India a goodly slice of the taxpayer's money.

The Fiscal Commission.

The series of special articles on the above subject, which we are publishing from day to day, are from the pen of a well-known economist. We need hardly call attention to their importance for the Indian public, which is manifest. The writer is evidently in the know concerning matters not known to the general public, and we hope the public interested in such matters will pay heed to his remarks.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

III

KEY NOTE CONSIDERATIONS IN PROTECTIONISM

It has been pointed out in the previous articles that the excuse of the financial needs of the Government has been suffered to colour unduly the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission. There is, indeed, some reason why Government and their henchmen should be anxious about their revenue position. The continued deficit of the last three years shows no indication of abating in the next financial year as far as we can judge to-day. Any reduction, therefore, in their revenue must, accordingly, necessarily occasion anxiety to the financial authorities in the country. Besides, there are sources of revenue, and arrangements of financial administration, which, even apart from possible changes in the fiscal organisation of the country, are already causing grave anxiety on their own account. The Provincial contributions, for example, are universally condemned in all the provinces, and sooner or later Government must face the possibility of a total collapse in this important source of their income. It means a reduction in round terms of not about ten crores The debt charge is growing every year, and the Railway profits are converted into a recurring, increasing, annual loss. Depression has affected not only trade and through it the Customs Revenues, but also the income from Direct Taxes. But the only remedy for these indisputable hardships is the strictest possible retrenchment in expenditure. The Army charges alone have increased over the 1913-14 standard by something like 35 crores, and we may reasonably expect that in this item alone there is room for all the economy that the falling revenues of the Indian Government render imperative. There is further the possibility of a more energetic policy of debt funding and conversion, from which anything between 2 to 5 crores worth of annual economy might be quite reasonably expected. But this is a question, we recognise, outside the province of the Fiscal Commission, and we cannot blame them for not considering these items. What we may and must object to in their findings is the total disregard of the possibilities of retrenchment in expenditure, and the exaggerated solicitude of an almost impertinently officious nature that they have so unwarrantably displayed for revenue. The fiscal problem must be settled apart from the immediate revenue needs of the Government. If and in so far as they are unavoidably, inextricably connected, they must be assigned a secondary place in the discussions and recommendations of such a body, leaving it to the supreme Legislature, to which in propierty such considerations really apertain, to settle the exact measure of importance that shall be attached to revenue considerations as against the industrial needs of the country.

Premising this as an axiom, we may yet observe that the proposals of the most uncompromising protectionist cannot quite abolish the receipts of the Indian Government from the Customs department. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is, indeed, doubtful if, under a rigid system of uncompromising protection to indigenous industry, the revenue would really fall. There is nothing to prevent a purely protectionist tariff schedule from having a certain number of duties levied entirely for revenue considerations. Articles which you cannot possibly produce in the country for physical reasons, but the demand for which is fairly constant, may be taxed on import for revenue. And even in the taxes imposed for the purpose of protecting domestic industry, as already observed in a previous article, some trade is bound to persist. The higher the duty the greater the protection, and also the greater the yi... In the case of articles of pure l... though the term is relative, duties... imposed for revenue at a rate no... by considerations of mere pr... the local industry of a like n... consumer of such articles ... able to pay these duties, a... the protection to the lo... comes more effective, w... to the credit side wit... debit entry at all. ... as Protection succe... dustry btcomes mor... always be the possib... taxation of industrial p... be an ever increasing sour... revenue precisely in themeasure in which protection succeeds. An uncompromising protection-

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of September 16 and 18, 1922.

ENGLAND'S CHANCE.

PEACE WITH THE EAST.

SETH CHHOTANI'S SPEECH.

Seth Chhotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, delivered the following speech on Sunday night on the occasion of the Victory Day celebration:—

Brethren, we assemble here this evening to express our great pleasure and joy at the recent victories of the Angora Government, to offer our thanks and gratitude to the Almighty God, and to pray for the final victory of His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his victorious armies over the enemies of Islam.

We have been struggling for the honour of Islam and the integrity of the Khilafat since three years. During this period we have done, according to our humble capacity, all that could be done for the sacred cause that we all represent. Our brethren in India have voluntarily contributed large sums toward Angora and Smyrna funds, and thousands of them have cheerfully gone to jail, for the sake of their religion. Thank God our efforts have produced results, and to-day we hear, with greatest joy and pleasure, the good news of Islamic victories. Let us all join hands for prayer to the Almighty that He may send us His divine help and give a final and decisive victory to the Mujahideen of Angora over the enemies of Islam.

Gentlemen, you are all aware under what circumstances the Turks took up their arms against the enemies of Islam. The Allied Powers, after occupying Constantinople, had left Asia Minor to the mercy of the Greek savages, who perpetrated terrible atrocities upon the helpless Muslim population. The Turks under the leadership of H. E. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, fought for their defence, and their struggle gave rise to the establishment of Angora Government. The enemies of Islam left no stone unturned to exterminate the brave nation of the Turks, but at last justice and righteousness prevailed, and the Turks were in a position to drive away the Greeks from Asia Minor. Our hearts are to-day filled with pleasure and joy, but one fact of supreme importance cannot be forgotten. Unfortunately the attitude of the British statesmen has been openly hostile towards Turkey, therefore, we are most anxious to see what policy is adopted by the British Government after the victory of Smyrna. This is an hour of trial for the British Government, whose welfare or ruin depends upon the chance that is afforded to it by the recent Turkish victories. Let us see whether British Government takes this chance in the light of making a lasting peace with the Muslim world, or follows the policy of Mr. Lloyd George and thereby loses its honour and prestige for ever in the eyes of the East.

"TURKS WANT WHAT IS THEIRS."

We are afraid the British Ministers are trying to see that the Turkish victory does not produce effective results on the peaceful and honourable settlement of the Turkish question. The Turks want nothing more than what is theirs. They only want the British Government to fulfil its solemn deliberate pledge, and give them back what belongs to them from the national point of view. They only want justice and righteousness so ruthlessly denied to them since the Armistice.

Any step taken by the British Government at preventing the Turks from securing their homelands and restoring peace and order therein will not be tolerated by the Muslim world and we, the Indian Muslims emphatically warn the British Ministers to appreciate the gravity of the situation. If the demands of the Angora Government are not acceded to, and any hostile action is taken by the British Government, it will be considered as an open hostility against Islam.

Gentlemen, news recently received show that huge fire has broken out in Smyrna, and the British Ministers attribute it to the Turks. This is a sheer falsehood. It is a well-known fact that the Greek soldiers while retreating from Asia Minor have set fire to villages and caused destruction to civil population, simply because they did not want to leaves the country in a prosperous codnition at their departure. The fire at Smyrna can therefore, be in the interests of the Greeks, who are naturally anxious to see that the Turks are not benefitted by the prosperity of the town. We, therefore, emphatically protest against this falsehood which has been coined in some interested quarters simply to prejudice the reputation of the Turks, who are naturally more anxious to restore peace and order in their home-lands than anyone else.

Brethren, we are anxiously waiting for the results of the recent Turkish victories, and for the policy of the British Government with regard to the present situation. This is a chance to the British Government to make peace with the Muslim world by acceding to the Khilafat demands which have so often been placed before the British Ministers from time to time. If it loses the chance and does not make a speedy settlement of the Turkish question in accordance with those demands, the result will be disastrous in the East.

Brethren, I again request you to pray for the final and complete victory of His Excellency Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his victorious armies and for the total overthrow of the enemies of Islam. May the Almighty God send His divine help to us at this juncture! Amen.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS SENTENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

The Second Class Magistrate at Paud sentenced three Mulshi Satyagrahis to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and two Mavli women to simple imprisonment for twenty days. The total number of Satyagrahis sent to jail uptil now has gone up to fifty.

"STOP THIS NEW WAR."

"KEMAL PASHA'S DEMANDS NOT EXCESSIVE."

"DAILY MAIL'S" VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Under the heading "Stop this new War", the "Daily Mail" attacks Government's policy in the Near East as bordering on insanity, and trusts that the Dominions will flatly refuse to be entangled in another disastrous military enterprise. The paper says that Kemal's peace terms are not far removed from the terms propounded by Marquess Curzon and considers that Mustapha's demand for Maritza line is at the present time not excessive. The "Mail" agrees with the statement contained in the interview with the Aga Khan that access to the Black Sea can be safe-guarded by an international commission.

HOSTILE BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

"MORNING POST'S" FEARS OF KEMAL PASHA'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Fresh occasion for alarm is discovered by the "Morning Post", which trenchantly attacks Lloyd George's policy and adopts an "I told you so" attitude. The "Morning Post" says that behind Angora's armies are Moscow's counsels. The Bolsheviks are straining every effort to reach the Straits. The paper considers that Kemal and the Bolsheviks would hesitate to face an Allied and Balkan States combination, but fears that Kemal will as a consequence divert his attention against Britain alone in Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and the whole of the Muslim world.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH".

The distinction between freedom of the Straits, which it emphasises is among the primary conditions of the security of the Empire, and Turkish ownership of Constantinople is not lost sight of by the "Daily Telegraph", which hopes that an early general settlement will be mad in which Constantinople will be handed over in accordance with the Allies' intentions. The journal thinks that it was well and wisely decided to lay the facts of the situation before the Dominions and invite them to send contingents to defend the fruits of victory for which they paid dearly during the war. The Anzac's ready answer suffices to show that the Dominions understand well what is at stake on the shores of the Dardanelles.

NEED FOR ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The necessity for wholehearted Anglo-French co-operation as the most effective means of convincing Kemal Pasha of the unwisdom of challenging Allied influence is insisted upon in to-day's Press.

The "Times" especially reasons with France, who received the British statement of 16th September somewhat chillily, as regards armed intervention if necessary, and points out that both nations are bent upon preserving the permanent freedom of the Straits. The difference of opinion is chiefly one of method, France favouring solely relying upon diplomacy, while Britain thinks that the earnestness of the intention to defend the neutral zone should be backed up by visible and tangible evidence. The journal shows that Britain is as reluctant as France to engage in an armed conflict as that raises consequences that cannot be calculated, that is to say, forcible action even if taken in unquestionable vindication of rights." The "Times" thinks that both nations have been guilty of faults since the armistice and must adopt a give and take attitude.

"DAILY NEWS" ON SAFETY OF THE STRAITS.

The "Daily News" declares that the safety of the Straits must be permanent and the maintenance of that safety is emphasised in every quarter and is due to the intervention of the Little Entente, with whom France is anxious to be on good terms. This paper is in favour of an early conference between the great Powers, at which all Balkan States not excluding Bulgaria should be invited to settle the position in the Near East once and for all time. Stress is laid on Rumania's vital interest in getting an outlet to the Mediterranean, while the other Balkan states are anxious to be freed from the danger involved by having the Turks as neighbours.

CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—It is reported that an agreement on the lines of the Stinnes-Lubersac arrangement of September 7th has been signed at Stutgart between South German and French groups of industrialists.

Lt.-General G. T. Halliday is dead

Paris.—The French seamen's strike has ended without incident and ships are now sailing as usual. The men's representatives state that the next step will be adoption of means to make the New working regime unworkable.

Berlin.—The Bavarian Government announces that, owing to the economic situation, mere tourists will henceforth not be permitted to enter or sojourn in Vavaria.

NEAR EAST SITUATION CRITICAL.

WILL KEMAL INVADE EUROPE?

ATTITUDE OF ITALY, BULGARIA, AND SERVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

London.—A message from Constantinople says that there are not yet any signs of the Turks concentrating towards the European shores, but considerable forces are massing at Panderma and could operate against the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles.

Local French opinion does not believe that Kemal will attempt an invasion of Europe and anticipates a moderate policy. British opinion is not so confident. Meanwhile, bands are forming to cooperate on the European shore of the Bosphorus if Kemal advances. Turkish committees in East and West Thrace are forming bands locally, receiving money and arms from Constantinople.

NEAR EAST SITUATION CRITICAL.

L. GEORGE CONFERS WITH CABINET MINISTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

That the situation in the Near East is critical is shown by the fact that Mr. Lloyd George found it necessary to confer further with a number of Cabinet Ministers at Chequers, to-day. They were in communication with Lord Curzon and Government Departments throughout the day

The Cabinet Council is being held at Downing Street, at noon to-morrow.

The Serbian Foreign Minister comes to London, to-morrow to confer with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 17

Rome.—The "Tribuna" says Italy will solidly support the Allies in safeguarding the freedom of the Straits, but the paper has reason to believe that Italy will not be able to assist with contingents in the events of military operations becoming necessary.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Sofia.—Bulgarian newspapers are guarded and non-committal regarding the position in the Near East.

Premier Stamboulinski, prior to hisdeparture for Geneva, reaffirmed the Bulgarian desire for an outlet in the Argean Sea, but the Government's policy, at present, was against an interference in Thracian affairs.

There are signs that the Turks will address overtures to the Bulgarian Opposition parties if Premier Stamboulinski does not respond. The Bulgarian point of view is that it would gladly see East Thrace Turkish, and wants the Greeks to evacuate West Thrace making it autonomous, if not Bulgarian.

SERBIA PERTURBED.

LONDON Sept. 17.

Paris—M. Poincare and the King of Serbia conferred for two and a half hours on the Turco-Greek situation. The Serbian Foreign Minister was present. Subsequently it was stated that the corssing of the Nationalists to the European side of the Straits would be regarded as most dangerous by Serbia who, although she has not yet taken military measures, has informed Britain and France that she would be greatly alarmed by the return of Turkish rule in Thrace which would seriously disturb the situation.

The Angora representative, Ferid Bey, afterwards conferred with the Serbian King and the Foreign Minister, and it is understood assured them that the return of the Turks to Thrace would, in no way, endager the Balkan countries.

LITTLE ENTENTE'S MILITARY CONVENTION.

GERMAN PAPERS PUBLISH TEXT.

LONDON Sept. 17.

Berlin.—Newspapers publish the text of the military convention alleged to have been signed at Marrienburg, on August 31st, between the representatives of the Little Entente, undertaking to defend the *status quo* of Middle East Europe jointly, declaring they will regard the threat to any signatory as a threat to all.

REQUEST TO CANADA COMES AS A SURPRISE.

SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT LIKELY

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Ottawa.—The news of the invitation to the Dominions to send a contingent to the Near East came as a great surprise to Government officials. The Premier, Mr. King, said the matter was one for the Cabinet Council which will be held to-morrow. It is probable a special session of Parliament will be summoned to deal with the matter.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Sept. 17

Melbourne.—After consulting the Cabinet, Premier Hughes, announced that Government is prepared to send contingent to the Near East, if necessary.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Gibraltar.—The First North Staffords are standing by, prior to leaving. It is understood they are destined for Constantinople.

7,000 GREEKS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Paris.—A message from Angora claims that 7,000 Greeks of the "last Greek army in Asia Minor" have been captured.

FRENCH PRESS ON BRITISH POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 17

Paris.—The British statement of policy is the subject of considerable newspaper comment, which is unanimous on insisting upon the freedom of the Straits, but is, otherwise, noncommittal. Attention is directed to the attitude of Britain, who, despite the desire for a peaceful settlement, is declared to be taking steps to reinforce military contingents at Constantinople and despatch warships in case of eventualities.

Papers are not enthusiastically in favour of France embarking on military operations against the Kemalists, though it is the general desire that France should keep her engagements to the Allies.

The "Petis Journal" considers the true solution of the problem of the security of the Straits is to entrust their defence to an independent force strong enough to deal with any fould-be disturber of Pence, thus ensuring that interests of all parties are safeguarded.

FREEDOM OF STRAITS & TURKISH NATIONAL PACT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Contantinople.—Turkish papers agree that the freedom of the Straits must be respected. The principal Nationalist organ says the information from a semi-official source leads it to believe that necessary sacrifices will be made within the limits of the National Pact to put an end to the present situation, but it is absolutely impossible that the matter of the Straits should go beyond the National Pact.

CHANAK—THE KEY TO THE DARDANELLES.

OCCUPIED BY ALLIED FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Constantinople.—The key to the situation in the Near East at present is Chanak at the head of the famous narrows. Mustapha Kemal's friends urge him to occupy Chanak and thus confront the coming conference with a *fait accompli*. The "Iron Duke" has landed naval reinforcements, so all danger of a surprise occupation has passed. Colonel Shuttleworth commands the defences which are already formidable. Bluejackets are helping Allied soldiers to dig in, on which they are working for six hours daily.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Malta.—A Scottish regiment and a Royal Air Force detachment have departed for Constantinople.

"TURKS SET FIRE TO VOURLA."

A GREEK REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 17

A semi-official message from Athens says a wireless report has been received from a Greek battleship that the Turks have set fire the town of Vourla, near Smyrna, and murdered nearly all Greek and Armenian inhabitants,

STEAMSHIP CARRYING BRITISH REFUGEES ARRIVES AT MALTA.

LONDON Sept. 17.

Malta.—The Steamship Bavarian, carrying another 750 British refugees, including many Maltese, has arrived. Like the earlier arrivals they had left all their belongings behind in Smyrna, in their hurried flight. The local Government is attending to their needs.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Smyrna.—Plague has broken out here owing to lack of sanitary arrangements among refugees. Scores of victims are being added to the toll of starvation and massacres.

ANTI-TURKISH VIEW IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

New York.—American opinion urges that Turks should not be permitted to return to Europe.

Paris.—A message from Smyrna says that the funds of French banks there have been safely put aboard a French vessel.

Athens.—Refugees from Smyrna state that the British, American and Japanese vessels in the port took aboard all comers without examining their papers. French and Italian ships only acepted foreign subjects with pasports.

MASS MEETING OF S. AFRICAN MUSLIMS.

CONGRATULATES KEMAL PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Nairobi.—A mass meeting of Muslims, composed of Indians, Arabs, Somalis and Africans, was held here on the 17th. A resolution was passed giving thanks for the success of the Turks and offering prayers for restoration of the Khalifat. The resolution drew attention to the British Government's pledge of neutrality and strongly resented the intervention of Christian powers. The Indian National Congress was also held over the weekend and was opened by the Governor, Corydon. Numerous resolutions were passed demanding equality of status. One speaker said there should be either equality in the Empire or no Empire at all.

AMERICA AND SOVIET GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

It is reported that Soviet representatives here have informed the American Ambassador that the Soviet Government cannot assent to the despatch of an American official investigation mission to Russia, as has been suggested, but would welcome an official mission for the purpose of opening negotiations, or a non-official mission of businessmen for the purpose of acquiring information. It invites proposals, based on the principle of equality.

GURU-KA-BAGH BRUTALITIES.

STRONG CONDEMNATION BY C. W. COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 18.

On the 17th instant after visiting the wounded hospital at Bagh Akalian the Working Committee of the Congress sat down to business at four in the afternoon. The following members of the Committee were present: Messrs. C. R. Das, T. Prakasam, V. J. Patel, Jamanalal Bajaj, Rajandraprasad, Motilal Nehru, and Dunchand. Pandit Malaviya also attended. The members had a lengthy conference with the representatives of the Shrimoni Gurdwara Committee at which Messrs. Shantanam, Rambujdat Chaudri, Naizada Hansraj and Stokes were present. Mr. Andrews had left Amritsar the previous day. The Working Committee sat till at late hour Mr. Das left the same night for Kashmir for the benefit of his health which appears to stand in urgent need of recuperation. Hakim Ajmal Khan arrived to-day and the members of the Committee proceed this morning to Guru-ka-Bagh and on return resumed their sitting. Guru-ka-Bagh and Hindu-Muslim unity, it is believed, form the subject of their deliberations.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee was held here yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. R. Das presiding. The members of the Working Committee of Shirmani Gurdwara Comittee were also present. Pandit Malaviya gave a brief account of the happenings of the incidents at Guru-ka-Bagh and the following resolutions were adopted.—(1) This Committee places on record the strong condemnation of brutalities perpetrated by the police on unresisting and non-violent Akalis and congratulates the Akalis on their calm and cool courage and marvellous self-restraint with which they have borne the suffering so cruelly inflicted on them. (2) This Committee appoints a sub-committee of the following gentlemen to enquire into the whole matter and submit a report to the All-India Congress Committee before the end of October next xMessrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar (Chairman), Mr. R. Jayakar, Barrister of Bombay, Moulana Mohamed Taqi of Delhi, J. M. Sen Gupta of Bengal, and Mr. Stokes (members), with Professor Ruchi Ram as Secretary.

MR. DAS ON AKALI SITUATION.

APPEALS TO PUNJABIS FOR UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 18.

Interviewed by a press representative after his visit to the wounded Akalis in Shiromani Committee's hospitals Mr. Das said if the infliction of such wounds was necearary for the carrying on of a Government then there could not be a more demoralized system. He was not affected at the sight of the injuries. He felt that at certain times such things must happen until the present system of Government was entirely changed. The Sikhs had shown, declared Mr. Das, that Mahatma Gandhi's idea of non-violence was not chimerical but real. Mr. Das took the opportunity to request every Punjabi, whether Hindu, Mahomedan or Sikh to leave their personal feuds and to join whole-heartedly in the work.

AKALIS CONGRATULATED.

"SOUL FORCE vs BRUTE FORCE"

GANDHI DAY MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday night to celebrate the sixth Gandhi Day, Mr. S. K. Puntambeker presiding.

AKALIS NOBLE STRUGGLE.

Principal Puntambeker said six months had passed since Mahatma Gandhi had been sent to jail and they had come there to celebrate the day. They knew what was happening in the Punjab between the soul-force of the Akalis and the brute-force of Government. He congratulated the Sikhs on the splendid way they had behaved there under sore trials and thus kept true to their creed of non-violence. They wanted to send the following resolutions:

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay sends forth to the Akalis of the Punjab, in connection with the Guru-ka-Bagh, its heartfelt and sincere congratulations on their splendid way of observing Satyagraha during their hard trial, in order to maintain their religious rights and liberties, and fully sympathises with their sufferings and bereavements, at the same time promising full support in their exemplary non-violent struggle.

PLEA OF LAW AND ORDER.

Pandit Mukund Malaviya said, that the Sikhs were not fighting for money, on lands, or profit, but they were fighting for those fundamentals on which their religion was founded. They had suffered for their religion before, and for their religion they had been enjoined by Guru Govind Singh even to sacrifice their lives. When a boy was made a Sikh, he was asked to sacrifice everything for his religion. It was not a private quarrel between a few persons; they must have seen that it was a religious quarrel, it was a spiritual quarrel and could not be decided by the mere baton of the brutal minions of law. So long as man had no power to create life, so long he had no right to take the life of another man. Englishmen were brutally behaving there, and as Hakim Ajmalkhan had said they would have to give an account of their misdeeds before God, and nobody could escape that, however powerful he might be. In spite of their severe sufferings the Akalis had undertaken to defend their religions rights and liberty. He was sure the hearts of all present at the meeting went out to those countrymen of theirs who were suffering at the hands of their rulers.

The Akalis had not yet given up their struggle, knowing full well the sufferings in store for them. Without raising their smallest finger, these heroic men sacrificed themselves for their religion. He had worked with different volunteers, but never before had he seen such Satyagraha, as was now being practised by the great, and heroic Akalis. Those very Akalis who were ready to resent the slightest wrong and insult, were to-day ready to bear the worst indignity and beating. They now realised that their rulers for the sake of money and power were perpetrating all those brutul acts in the Punjab, in the guise of protecting religion. Anybody would see the hypocrisy of the whole thing. The authorities only wanted to prove to the world that they were ready to vindicate their authority and their will; but the Akalis had, on the other hand, given ample proof that whatever might happen they would never give up their principles, on which their great religion was founded.

FINANCIAL HELP NEEDED.

Srimati Ratanbai said no one in India had practised such non-violent Satyagraha as the Akalis. It was their war for their *dharma*, and not for anything else and they were ready to die for their religion. Really speaking Government had no business to interfere in such a religious matter, and she suspected that it was not on account of their anxiety for the safety of religion that Government had interferred. All the talk of religious impartiality was humbug and no one really believed it. She again congratulated the heroic Akalis on their magnificent bravery. Bombay must at least contribute Rs. 25,000 to support the brave Akalis. They did not want mere lip sympathy; what they wanted was sacrifice on their part for the cause of the country.

ULTIMATE SUCCESS CERTAIN.

Bhai Gunda Singh said there was darkness now all over the country. Indians had become sparrows and not hawks. In spite of all that had happened the Akalis were still reay to go to jail and suffer for their religion. Their Mahants had become rich at the expense of the community, and had appropriated the property belonging to the Sikhs. Government wanted to suppress the Akalis movement at any cost. The Akalis were being mercilessly beaten for no fault of theirs, but because they were fighting for their religion. The Akalis were strong men and could, if necessary, fight with their physical strength. But they would not do that. The fight would be over soon, but remembrance of these deeds would never die and would live for ever. They were fighting for their self-respect and the present was not the time for mere speech-making. It was the for them to do and die for their country and the Akalis would never give up their struggle they will ultimately win the battle, whatever might happen.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman said from what they had read in the papers they would find that

(Continued on next page.)

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

COMPANY'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE EMPLOYEES UNION

TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.

STRIKERS' PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY.

The threatened tramway strike has really materialised after all. On Sunday night a meeting of the drivers and conductors was held at Workmen's Institute and it was there decided to go on a strike from Monday morning the Gandhi Day. There was not a single tram car running throughout the city in the morning, but later on the Company with some of the men who were still on their side and with the help of a few inspectors and others made an effort to run a few cars in and about the Fort but it was a feeble effort. The city's roads were clear of all tram cars in the morning and people who depended on this kind of locomotion were put to great inconvenience. After waiting for a long time at the different stations people came to realise that there was a strike of the conductors and drivers. The hardships of the people who lived in the heart of the city were great, as they were entirely dependent on the tramway to take them to their places of business or employment. The result of the strike was that the railway trains, which are already overcrowed both in the morning and evening were almost impossible yesterday. Every compartment was full of passengers, and passengers who could get in at all and find standing room thought themselves fortunate if they reached offices in time.

In the morning there was a large procession of the strikers from Parel to Colaba. Most of the strikers joined in it and with banners flying the men in an orderly manner, marched from Parel to Colaba—a very long distance From Colaba they went to the Esplanade Maidan, the usual rendezvous, of Bombay strikers.

The folowing among other mottoes were to be seen on the banners carried by the strikers:—

"Down with the Tramway Bosses!"
"The Cmpany wil not have arbitration
Why should we not choose ours
"We want Justice
Nothing more
Nothing less."
"United we stand
Divided we fall"
"Are we down hearted? No!"
"The company will not have arbitration
Why? Co.'s its cause is unjust.'

From the version of the strike given by the Tramway Company, it would appear that the only point at issue is that the Company will not recognise any outsider into the Union, or to put it in the words of the Company: "The Directors will not discuss or deal with any alleged grievances of its employees presented by persons who are not in the Company's service." The demands of the men have already been ventilated in these columns before.

THE COMPANY'S VERSION.

Mr. Quin, the Traffic Superintendent, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" stated that majority of men were not in sympathy with the strike but that they had absented themselves for fear of being assaulted by the strikers. There were 40 malcontents who were the ring leaders of the last strike, but were taken back in the service of the Company. These men, he said, were taking an active part in the strike The Company was willing to hear the grievances of the strikers, if they were made by the employees themselves and not through an outside agency.

A number of employees in the Traffic Department having struck work the Company regrets that is is unable to run a full service of cars.

The ostensible reason for striking is declared to be due to the Company's refusal to recognise their Union.

The Company is not and never has been opposed to the formation of a *bonafide* Trade Union amongst its employees. It notified its willingness to recognise a Union as far back as 3rd February 1921 on the following conditions:—

(1). That its members are restricted to this Company's own employees.

(2). That more than one half of all the Company's employees are members of the Union.

(3). That the rules of the Union are submitted to and approved by the Board.

(4). That if the Union desires to submit any representation to the Board it will send a deputation of three of its members, who must be in the employment of the Company—for the purpose of their discussion.

(5). That subject to two day's previous notice being given to the Company's Secretary such deputation will be received by Service Committee consisting of some of the principal officers of the Company who will enquire into and consider any complaints made to it by the deputation and who will report thereon for the orders of the Board.

(6). That the Company's Board of Directors will not discuss or deal with any alleged grievances of its employees presented by persons who are not in the Company's service.

These conditions have never been complied with.

The Union as at present constituted has as its principal officers men who are not in the employ of the Company and who therefore have no practical knowledge of the conditions of work or terms of service. Amongst the Company's employees are many men of standing and education who are fully competent to conduct the affairs of a Union and they have nothing to fear from "victimisation." For these reasons, and to prevent the Union from being used for non-economic purposes, the Company is bound to insist that it shall be officered entirely by its employees.

Most of the men on strike are Conductors and Drivers and a comparison of the wages and other benefits in pre-war times with those existing to-day will demonstrate how materially their pay and conditions of service have been improved and how generously the Company has sought to remove all legitimate grievances.

Gross Month Wages.
PRE-WAR.

	Conductors.	Drivers.
1st year	Rs. 20	Rs. 17
2nd year	Rs. 20	Rs. 17
3rd year	Rs. 25	Rs. 20
4th year	Rs. 25	Rs. 20
5th year	Rs. 25	Rs. 20
6th year	Rs. 30	Rs. 25

Gross Monthly Wages.
NOW

	Conductors.	Drivers.
1st year	Rs. 40	Rs. 38.75
2nd year	Rs. 40	Rs. 38.75
3rd year	Rs. 43.75	Rs. 41.25
4th year	Rs. 56.25	Rs. 56.25

Maximum.

The additional benefits as compared with pre-war days are:—

(1) Provident Fund.

(2) Gratuity (on retirement) after 10 years continuous and faithful service which as a maximum amounts to one year's full pay.

(3) Free clothing 3 times a year.

(4) A total of 67 days leave on pay per annum as compared with 24.

(5) A yearly bonus of one month's pay subject to profits admitting of it and to sanction of shareholders.

There are also other benefits such as free Doctor and free medicine. Long Service badges carrying Re. 1 per month each etc. which were however also in force in pre-war days.

Large numbers of men are applying for the positions made vacant by the strikers.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

In a press communique, the executive of the Tramway Union declare the "conditions precedent to resumption of work" to be as follows:—

1. Work will not be resumed unless and until the Union as at present constituted—with such modifications as may be mutually agreed upon—is recognized by the Company; but it should be understood that the recognition of the Union is only a means to an end all such other demands as are laid down herein are in the opinion of the Union quite essential for the betterment of the Company's employees and will in the long run remove all such hardships and grievances as the men are at present enduring and will ensure the existence of a better understanding between the Company and its employees without which no industrial organisation will at all be sucessful; but apart from the recognition of the Union on the part of the Company which is a condition precedent to resumption of work, in order that the public be not unnecessarily inconvenienced, the Union is prepared to leave the settlement of all its other demands noted below to arbitrators and is willing to instruct its members to resume immediately their work pending the investigation and decision by the said arbitration which must be binding on both the sides.

Demands of the Union left to arbitrators and impartial tribunal subsequent to the resumption of work:—

1. Devising a satisfactory method of the collection of the Union subscription.

2. Satisfactory disposal of monies recovered by imposition of fines.

3. Establishment of an impartial tribunal to replace the present courts of the Company.

4. Provision of free passes on the tramways to two employees of the Union.

5. Provision of shelters with kiosks, water-pipes and water-closets for the convenience of the employees of the Company at Dadar, Parel, Connaught Road, Tardeo, Grant Road, Museum and all such other junctions.

6. Provision of double pay to those on duty on the following holidays viz: Divali, Dasrah, Holi Ganesh Chaturthi, Bakrid, Mohurrum and Shabrat, Gokul Ashtami and Narli Poornima.

7. Provision of first rank at Rs 75/- to Rs. 100/- for 'A' class Inspectors within five years of service.

Provision of last rank at Rs. 65/- for 'B' class Starters, and Traffic Regulators.

Provision of lowest rank at the rate of Rs. 30/- in place of Rs 27/- for conductors, and creating a 4th grade at Rs. 45/- and 5th grade at Rs. 50/- for all Conductors and Drivers completing five and ten years of service respectively.

Provision or ranks at Rs. 40-45-50 for Ticket Memo Clerks.

Provision of increment by 3 rupees in the pay of Point and Trolly boys and Flag and Signal men.

8. Provision of monthly bonus of Rs. 5/- to all Conductors and Drivers who are present on duty for twenty days in a month 25 per cent allowance given at present to all employees of the Company to be continued.

9. Abolition of the Inspectors' double shift duty and provision of weekly leave for those inspectors who intend to enjoy it.

10. Provision of appointment of at least 50 per cent of the Inspectors from the ranks of Conductors.

11. No dismissal of the servant of the Company to take place unless his case has been carefully dealt with the reconsituted impartial tribunal.

12. Satisfactory decision of the demands of workshop-men and office clerks, Meter Department, as submitted by their spokesmen.

A DISTURBANCE.

About 12-30 p.m. yesterday two trams No. 314 and 273 respectively were coming from the direction of Flora Fountain and going towards Dhobitalao, when about sixty to seventy persons, believed to be strikers, who gathered at the Esplanade Maidan immediately ran towards them and tried to stop them. As the drivers of the cars did not pay any heed to the strikers, the former were assaulted with sticks (lathis). Some of the passengers too received some minor injuries and the drivers leaving their cars ran away towards the Municipal Office for shelter. In the meanwhile some of the strikers lied down on the tram-lines with a view to stop the trams from proceeding further. Mr. Powar, Secretary of the Tramway Union, tried his utmost to prevent the strikers from taking that step and and had he not boarded the trams and persuaded the strikers to disperse the situation would have assumed a more threatening

TRAMWAY STRIKERS' PROCESSION

Photo by Standard Photo and Art Studio

outlook. After practically everything was over police-officers with a party of a dozen sepoys came to the scene and arrested about four Hindoos. One of the arrested men who had on a white cap was it is stated merely a passer-by on the road. After the disturbance had quieted down the trams in question with the aid of the police were allowed to pass on safety, Mr. Powar asking the strikers to go to the Maidan. where he, after sometime, addressed them. As Mr. Powar was addressing the strikers, one of the police officers proceeded to the maidan and asked them to vacate the maidan. The strikers later cleared away from the Maidan

FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

ist attitude, therefore, cannot be said to ignore altogether the revenue needs of the country.

But besides these possibilities, the revenue needs are not amply provided for by the Commission even under their own recommendations, without trenching upon the amount of protection to be granted to Indian industry. The Commission has failed to estimate adequately the possibilities of the Export Duties, which would continue. They have exaggerated the danger of substitutes in the case of articles which are our practical, if not complete, monopolies. In theory it sounds quite insinuatingly true to platitudinise:—

"But only in the case of absolute monopoly for which the demand is stable can it be asserted generally that the world price would be raised by the full amount of the duty, and that, therefore, the whole export duty will be paid by the foreigner consumer, and none of it by the home producer. (Para 173.)

But in practice a good deal of the capital and labour required in the highly complex modern manufacture is so specialised that it is not easy to transfer it to anther industry, merely to avoid the burden of an export duty in another country. Granting the truth of the Cmmission's observation that:—

"Now a protective duty needs to be fairly heavy if it is to be effective. The cost of the raw materials forms only a part of the cost of the finished article. When erport duties are used for protective purposes, therefore, the tendency must always be to impose comparatively high rates, and such rates would almost always be a serious burden on the producer." (Para 180)

It would follow by parity of reasoning that export duties at moderate rates on our practical monopolies of raw material cannot transfer the burden to the manufacturer of this same material at home, and at the same time will not affect the revenue yield. A duty of 25 per cent. on our practical monopolies at the point of embarcation would not affect the foreigner's cost of raw material beyond ½, and, if the cost of raw material is ½ of the total cost of the finished article, the utmost rise in price that the foreign producer must insist upon would be 12½ per cent.,—a rise which can much more easily be achieved than risk the transfer of the specialised labour and capital to new and untried fields. The danger of substitutes being discovered, on account of the stimulus offered by the increase in the cost of production by 12½ per cent. is too remote to need special consideration. The progress in science would indeed go on independent of such artificial means; and we need not, because we cannot, make allowance for the infinite possibilities of human intelligence and ingenuity. We may only add that the discovery of the aniline dye was brought about, and the export trade in indigo from this country was hit hard even before there was an intention to manipulate export duties for the purposes of revenue.

It may be pointed out in passing that para 176 of the Report introduces an argument, which, as already observed, has no logical connection with the subject of the inquiry. If the currency organisation of India demands a manipulation of the balance of trade to the prejudice of Indian industry, we would regard that as the most unanswerable argument to demand an immediate and complete recasting of the entire Indian Currency system, rather than found upon it an argument for tinkering with trade balances or modifying the fiscal policy.

It is perfectly sound logic to say:—

"The peculiar characteristic of a protective export duty lies in the fact that the protection operates on the raw material of the industry, and, therefore, places the whole foreign product at a disadvantage, whereas a protective Import Duty merely affects such portion of the foreign produce as would ordinarily come to the protected market."

But for completeness of reasoning it must be added that export duties, whether for revenue or for protection, should be levied only on our monopolies, whether absolute, as in the case of jute, or practical as in the case of some of the oil-seeds. On this principle an export duty on jute, whether raw product or the finished article, may be approved, but not an export duty on cotton. Though the exports of raw cotton is something like 2/3 of the total Indian produce, which might well be desired to be manufactured in the country itself; and though there is a belief in some quarters that the short staple Indian cotton is a practical monopoly of this country, at least so far as the Japanese Mills are concerned; we must not omit to take account of the possible competition from China and the Straits and other countries of our Near East. It is arguable that a small export duty of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. at most would not affect the demand for Indian cotton, nor unduly depress the price. But such a recommendation is fraught with the danger of distrust arising in the mind of the home producer of this article, and rather than arouse such needless distrust, we must try and devise the fiscal policy so as to engender the least suffering upon the domestic producer, whether in agriculture or in industry. The United States constitution has solemnly prohibited the imposition of export duty on any article of local production. The sentiment which has influenced this provision is too laudable not to find imitators and advocates in India. But for those, who, like the Indian Fiscal Commission, (Majority) are almost nauseatingly insistent upon the revenue requirements of the Indian Government in framing their recommendations, the suggestion that the small Export duty on tea should be abolished (Para 161) cannot but sound extremely inconsistent, and will very probably expose them to the just suspicion that in this and similar recommendations they have been influenced, not by the interests of the entire country, but rather by the pressure from an influential class operating against the collective interests of the community. The same spirit of class bias dictates that other recommendation of theirs, which though worded in general terms, is manifestly applicable to the case of Jute only.

"Even in the case of monopolies, therefore, in which there is a reasonable probability that the export duty will not fall on the Indian producer, we cannot recommend that an export duty should be imposed for purposes of protection." (Para 181.).

A high export duty on jute,—an ideal for such taxation under existing conditions,—imposed for purposes of protection, would only mean that this country has decided that the entire output of raw jute should be manufactured in this country,. or in the alternative, should be made to pay proportionately to the Government as a sort of compensation for the reduction of industrial employment in India owing to the export of a portion of this commodity for manufacture abroad. We cannot see that there can be any logical, or economic objection against such a policy,—bar, of course, the interest of the Anglo-Indian exporter of the produce and his Dundee confrere the manufacturer.

There is, no doubt, wisdom in the attitude that Indian protectionism should be defensive, not offensive, and the consequent suggestions about not taxing the export of those raw materials which may be our practical monopolies, but which are also indispensable for the industry of other countries. Take oilseeds for example. We recognise the danger of frittering away our own resources of raw materials by an ill-timed policy of free trade in them. We appreciate the danger to our manufactures, protected by heavy import duties, but exposed to the loss of raw materials by absolute free trade in them, and the consequent handicap to them from their better equipped, better organised and more efficient competitors. But we must also recognise the much greater danger of arousing class antagonism in India itself, and the not inconsiderable risk of foreign retaliation. (Paras 196-198 of the Report).

As regards food grains, we may agree in the general proposition:—

"That in normal times any restriction whether by export duties or by any other means is contrary to he true interests of the country (Para 201).

But we doubt if the Commission has amply allowed for the very common contingency of a failure of crops. Admitting that there are no reliable statistics to show whether or not the Indian food-supply is adequate to India's requirements; admitting that the more effective remedy in this connection is a well-planned series of agrarian measures rather than fiscal restrictions, we must yet grant that those restrictions have quite a utility of their own in abnormal times. But even so, it is impossible to agree to the Commission's finding in the matter either of the recent prohibition of the export of wheat, or of their approval of a small revenue duty on the export of rice (Para 225). The recommendations are, to say, the least, mutually inconsistent,—a common complaint against this obvious composition of impossible compromises.

AKALIS CONGRATULATED.

(Continued from pevious Page.)

this was the second act of the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy. Whatever might be said about it the true spirit of Mahatma Gandhi was born in the Akali Sikhs. Mahatma Gandhi was in jail and to-day began the sixth month of that imprisonment. It was said that Swaraj would not be won by mere spinnings neither would the writing of leaders gain them Swaraj. Leaders in the "*Kesari*" would not get Swaraj, whatever might be said about them. In the Punjab they had lost their liberty and in the Punjab they had won it over again. In the Punjab the fate of India had been decided many a time and in the Punjab it would again be decided. If Indians did not side with the Sikhs now, then it was better for them to disappear from the face of the earth. If they were cowards enough to remain away from the struggle, then they would never win Swaraj.

Mr. Lalit sang some songs at this stage.

FOR MAHATMA'S SAKE.

Dr. Rajabally Patel said they must all consider how they could bring back amongst them their Mahatma. One was by making the public opinion strong enough for no one to withstand its force. But that they knew to be impossible in the present conditions. They could do one thing and that was to spin, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of the poor starving Indians. Could they not do this for the dying Indians? Patriotism was the greatest thing to a man, greater than even his salvation. They had only to think of the poor dying Indians and do their duty.

After some more speakers had spoken, the meeting terminated.

GANDHI DAY.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a meeting of women was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to celebrate the Gandhi Day, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding.

Mrs. Gokhalay said they had met there not only for the purpose of celebrating the Gandhi Day, but also for the purpose of celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's 54th birthday.

Mrs. Narmadabai Purohit then sang some songs.

Mr. Phadnis said the progress of a nation depended more on its women than on its men and it was for the women to do their part of national work. The authorities had thought that by imprisoning the Mahatma they would kill the movement which he had inaugurated; but the people had realised that it was their duty never to allow that movement to die for a moment, and such a great movement never could die.

MAHATMA'S TEACHINGS.

Mr. Vallabhabhai Patel said Mahatma Gandhi's life was so simple that it could be understood even by children and it was also so complex that even the most learned men could not understand it. They must have heard of the well-known texts from their religion that "non-killing is the highest religion" and "Truth will always conquer", but Gandhiji as they knew had put these two things strictly into practice. They could realise them better by seeing those high truths put into practice by such a man as Mahatma Gandhi. His teaching had affectd many men who did not formerly believe in non-killing, and the Mahatma's teaching had converted them completely. In the case of Mahatma there was no difference between practice and theory. They were fallen so low that it had become almost impossible for them to follow in their lives the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma had taught them that their national life could not be divorced from their *dharma*. That was why so many of their women had flocked to the standard of Gandhiji. Only the most westernised of Indians could not realise the teachings of the Mahatma. The speaker and the Mahatma had once been to Kaira District for the purpose of getting recruits for the last war, and Mr. V. S. Sastri had come their to consult the Mahatma in regard to the reforms. There was a meeting held there and the first sentence that was said by Mr. Sastri was that even if he were born a thousand times, he would not be fit to sit at the feet of the Mahatma. That was the tribute of Mr. Sastri to the Mahatma. The Mahatma was called by some to be an incarnation of God; but whatever that might be, when a man approached him, he felt himself lifted up, and purified in the presence of the Mahatma. He had taught them that they should spin for their country in order that all the communities in the country might be bound together by the yarn produced by them.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

The Gujaraties were determined to collect at least ten lakhs of rupees for the Gujrath Vidyapith which was opened by the Mahatma. It was the Mahatma's earnest desire that their young boys should be given national education, freed from the point of Government control. People might say they had already given him a crore of rupees and, therefore, they would not give him anything more now. But they were responsible for sending the Mahatma to jail, for they had not done what the Mahatma had told them to do. He had asked them to wear khadar, but they had not done that, and now he was in jail. Merely giving some money was not real charity; it was the insolence of money. Mere charity was sharing in the misery of the poor; making yourselves partner in the poor man's sorrow. Were they doing that. He appealed to them to give of their best for the Gujrath Vidyapith, of which the Chancellor was the Mahatma. He looked up to the poor of Bombay to help him in this difficult task of collecting money for the university. He would not have undertaken such a difficult task on his own responsibility, but he was sure that the Mahatma's goodness and greatness and spiritual power would help him in his difficult task.

Miss Sushilabai also spoke.

Mrs. Gokhalay said it was not enough for them to use Khadi; they must also spin as much as possible. If they had done their duty to the country, Mahatma Gandhi would not have gone to jail for six long years. Because they had not failed in their duty to the Mahatma and they had not yet been able to free him from his prison.

Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta then thanked the speakers.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KEMAL PASHA.

AT COCANADA.

(From a Correspondent.)

COCANADA, Sept 18

An enthusiastic public meeting was held here on the 15th instant to congratulate H. E. Kemal Pasha and the nationalists on the brilliant victories. Last night the victory over the Islamic enemies was celebrated, amidst great rejoicings of the Hindus and Mohamadans. At 9 o'clock prayers were offered by the Muhammadans and Hindus in local mosques tastefully decorated with illuminations and flags.

AT BANGALORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 18.

The Moslem localities were profusely decorated and brilliantly illuminated on the 17th instant. A very large number of Musalmans assembled in all the Mohalla mosques. The Turkish Nationalist armies were congratulated in their triumphant prayers were offered for further success of their arms.

AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 18.

The local Khilafat Committe held last night a demonstration and illumination in certain parts of the Chandichowk and Ajmiri Gate in commemoration of the Turkish victories in Asia Minor. Heavy rain interruped further demonstratons.

AT COCHIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

COCHIN, Sept. 18.

The news of the Turkish success was received here with widespread rejoicing by the Muslims. Sunday was celebrated in a fitting manner. The whole town was decorated yesterday. Flags were seen hoisted everywhere and other elaborate decoration made in the evening.

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CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY,

COPY. No. 3.
BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his vist. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

MEHTA KISHANSINGH
DEWAN OF JODHPUR, STATE.
JODHPUR.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
DEWAN OF JODHPUR.
4th February, 1915.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,
MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR SEPTEMBER MEETING.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held on the 21st September 1922 and following days, notice has been given of a Private Bill.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act—by Mr. Harilal Desai of Ahmedabad. Among the resolutions of which notice has been given, the following are the important ones.

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. C. M. GANDHI.

"This Council recommends to Government the desirability of making the Jail Manual and other departmental manuals available to the general public for purchase at reasonable rates."

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor acting with his Ministers that early steps be taken to establish in Surat a demonstration factory fitted with the most up-to-date machinery and conducted on scientific methods to familiarise the people engaged in the gold thread industry with the use of the up-to-date machinery and of the improved scientific methods by which the industry is carried on in France and other countries of Europe, and that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be set apart in the next year's budget for the purpose.

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that all estimates with regard to expenditure on the Development Scheme should be placed before the Finance Committee at least seven days before any demand is made to the Council for a grant for the same."

BY MR. M. A. HAVELIWALA.

"That this Council recommends to Government that a Committee shoud be appointed to inquire into the present status of the share bazaar of Bombay and into the alleged huge gambling transactions recently reported and to recommend to Government what action, if any, is neccesary that the stock exchange may be put upon such a basis as will effectually stop all further so called "Corners" resulting as they do in effectually curtailing the flow of investors' capital into the industries of Bombay and tarnishing the fair fame of this great city."

"That this Council recommends that Government direct the Dean of the Grant Medical College to admit as second-year students of that college all the students who passed the Preliminary Scientific examination of the Bombay University in May 1922 and sought admission into that college and for the purpose of enabling the students to be recommended by the Principal to the University that they may be excused the number of lectures which they have failed to attend owing to their non-admission as such students in June 1922."

RESOLUTION BY MR. G. C. BHATE.

"This Coucil recommends that the Government should see its way to introduce the following rule in Grant-in-aid Code that in all schools and colleges which receive Government aid in any form whatsoever the attendance by students to any class of special religious instruction, which the parents or guardians of such students shall not have sanctioned, would be perfectly voluntary and that no payment in grant-in-aid should be made to any institution which will contravene the provisions of this rule."

RESOLUTION BY MR. A. N. SURVE.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee, consisting of officials, and non-officials, with a majority of the latter, to inquire into the grievances of the prisoners in the Visapur Jail, and to suggest ways and means to remove them."

RESOLUTION BY R. B. R. M. NILKANTH.

"This Council recommends to Government that the practice of touring officers hiring carts and buying provisions through officers and servants of Government be discontinued."

"This Council recommends to Government that the rates for hire of carts and prices of provisions to be paid by touring officers should not to be fixed by Government but could be settled by contract in each case."

RESOLUTION BY R. B. G. K. CHITALE.

"This Council recommends that the Home Department Government notification No. 152 published in "Bombay Government Gazette") of 8th June 1922 imposing additional police force up to 31st May 1923 costing about Rs. 46 473 in the town of Malegaon be forthwith resginded as being no longer necessary."

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that all proposals for increasing the assessment of land revenue brought up before the Govrnor in Council be subject in future to a riscussion of the same by the Legislative Council and the recommendations of the Council as a result of the discussion be the guiding factor in the revision of the assesment of the land revenue."

RESOLUTION BY DR. S. S. BATLIWALA.

"This Council recommends to the Government that they should not remove the name of any Indian manufacturer or firm from the list of their suppliers on account of political views or for reasons unconnected with the intrinsic merit of the goods supplied such as quality, prices or delivery."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of two officials and four non-official members of this Council be appointed to inquire into the complaints recently made by Messrs. Bhojraj, Werhomal and others regarding the administration of the Visapur Jail."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the rules regarding the treatment of political prisoners which is now being considered by Government, be placed on the Council table before they are finally adopted."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. KANJI DWARKADAS.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committte of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority, to enquire into the condition of labourers working in docks, as regards their condition of services, housing accommodation, education and their general economic position."

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the facilities that at present exist for he recreation—including open air and indoor—for the working classes in the city of Bombay and what steps should be taken to make adequate provision for them."

RESOLUTION BY RAO SAHEB DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

"This Council recommends to the Government to undertake the construction of big irrigation works in Gujarat."

RESOLUUTION BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE.

"This Council recommends to the Government that in view of the uncertain and unsettled state of law relating to public charitable and religious trusts and endowments (existing and future) in this Presidency and in view of the needs of ensuring proper and necessary safeguards to protect such trusts and endowments, the Government should at an early date introduce legislation making provision for their proper control management.)

RESOLUION BY RAO SAHEB HARILAL D. DESAI.

"This Counsil recommends to Government that steps be immediately taken to recruit into the Bombay Political Department a substantial Indian element on the lines adopted by the Government of India for their Foreign and Political Department."

"This Council recommends to Government that immediate effect be given to the orders of the Government of India in respect of appointing the requisite proportion of Indians to superior posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service."

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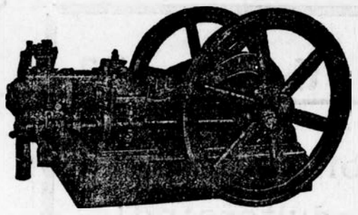

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One Phial of 60 Pills, for a complete of cure, Price Rs. 10 (Rs. Ten) V. . Charges Extra.

COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS

Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, L. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
It is hamatinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
It is neither laxative nor constipative.
It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no untoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.

I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer In Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to seme of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeseveram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains, Nervous Debility and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kaliangunja.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.

I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

Wanted agents all over India, Burma & Ceylon, to sell our Medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" and other preparations manufactured by our Pharmacy Terms Liberal. Please write for your requirements and our general catalogue. Consult free with

Ayurveda Ratna Pandit N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN.

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